

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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GOD'S GREATEST TRUST

SOCIAL SCIENCE AFFIRMS THAT WOMAN'S PLACE IN SOCIETY MARKS THE LEVEL OF CIVILIZATION. FROM ITS TWILIGHT IN GREECE, THROUGH THE ITALIAN WORSHIP OF THE VIRGIN, THE DREAMS OF CHIVALRY, THE JUSTICE OF THE CIVIL LAW AND THE EQUALITY OF FRENCH SOCIETY, WE TRACE HER GRADUAL RECOGNITION; WHILE OUR COMMON LAW, AS LORD BROUGHAM CONFESSED, WAS, WITH RELATION TO WOMEN, THE OPPROBRIUM OF THE AGE AND CHRISTIANITY. FOR FORTY YEARS PLAIN MEN AND WOMEN, WORKING NOISELESSLY, HAVE WASHED AWAY THAT OPPROBRIUM; THE STATUTE BOOKS OF THIRTY STATES HAVE BEEN REMODELED, AND WOMAN STANDS TODAY ALMOST FACE TO FACE WITH HER LAST CLAIM—THE BALLOT. IT HAS BEEN A WEARY AND THANKLESS, THOUGH SUCCESSFUL, STRUGGLE. BUT IF THERE BE ANY REFUGE FROM THAT GHASTLY CURSE—THE VICE OF GREAT CITIES, BEFORE WHICH SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDS PALSIED AND DUMB—IT IS IN THIS MORE EQUAL RECOGNITION OF WOMAN. IF, IN THIS CRITICAL BATTLE FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—OUR FATHERS' NOBLEST LEGACY TO US, AND THE GREATEST TRUST GOD LEAVES IN OUR HANDS—THERE WILL BE ANY WEAPON WHICH ONCE TAKEN FROM THE ARMORY WILL MAKE VICTORY CERTAIN, IT WILL BE, AS IT HAS BEEN IN ART, LITERATURE AND SOCIETY, SUMMONING WOMAN INTO THE POLITICAL ARENA.—Wendell Phillips.

APRIL 2, 1913

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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Volume VI.

April 2nd, 1913

Number 14

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

PATENT MEDICINES MENACE TO HEALTH

According to the statement of Dr. Revell, provincial bacteriologist in the government laboratory at the University of Alberta, one of the greatest menaces to public health is the extensive use of patent medicines by persons ignorant of their contents and action. Various worthless preparations are sold as "cures," which not only do not cure, but sometimes create appetites for harmful drugs such as cocaine. In connection with proprietary medicines, our laws, says Dr. Revell, are behind some other countries, notably the United States, where such remedies may not be sold as "cures" for certain diseases. In addition to their actual harmful effects on those who use them, Dr. Revell is of opinion that the advertisements of some of the preparations actually induce disease by working on the imagination of newspaper readers. And again, some are prevented from seeking competent medical assistance until disease has run its course to the point where assistance is impossible, and then there is the by no means negligible matter of the thousands of dollars wasted in the purchase of worthless nostrums which might far better be spent in providing wholesome necessities and amusements rather than pandering to morbid imaginations stimulated by the reading of misleading advertisements.

Suffrage in New Zealand

"Canadian men and women only have to take a trip to New Zealand to come back as keen for woman's suffrage as the most enthusiastic could desire. No one in that country would dare to suggest such a retrograde step as the repeal of the bill."

This was the pronouncement of Miss Anderson Hughes, of New Zealand, speaking on March 26, at a largely attended drawing room meeting held at the Y. W. C. A., in Winnipeg, under the auspices of the Political Equality League of Manitoba. Mrs. A. V. Thomas presided. "It is curious now to read of the fearful things that were prophesied by the antis before the bill went through," Miss Hughes continued in part. "It was said women did not want the vote, yet the largest petition ever sent in contained only 30,000 names and the first enrolment numbered 109,000 and the number has steadily climbed. Of these 85 per cent. voted. Enrolment is optional in New Zealand.

"Another objection, ridiculous now, was that the home would suffer, that the school curriculum would have to be changed to teach boys how to keep the homes their sisters would desert. The curriculum has been changed but only to include a comprehensive course in

household science for the girls.

"The dissension in the home theory was aired and although I know many husbands and wives who hold differing political views, I have never even heard of an instance where such difference of opinion caused trouble.

"Again, in Canada I have heard that women would be carried away by the charming personality of a candidate. I cannot answer that for New Zealand doesn't grow that class of women.

"Before women had a vote political meetings were often broken up by rowdiness. Everyone goes now and a rough political meeting is practically unheard of.

"Compulsory education was passed before the franchise act but since then the standard has been raised.

"New Zealand first brought in the penny post, the women agitating for it so that they might more readily hear from their sons in other parts of the earth.

"Old age pensions and legislation in the interests of children also came after the suffrage bill. New Zealand has one of the highest marriage rates, one of the highest birth rates and one of the lowest infant mortality in the world.

"I do not argue that women brought in all these measures, but their enfranchisement made the interests of

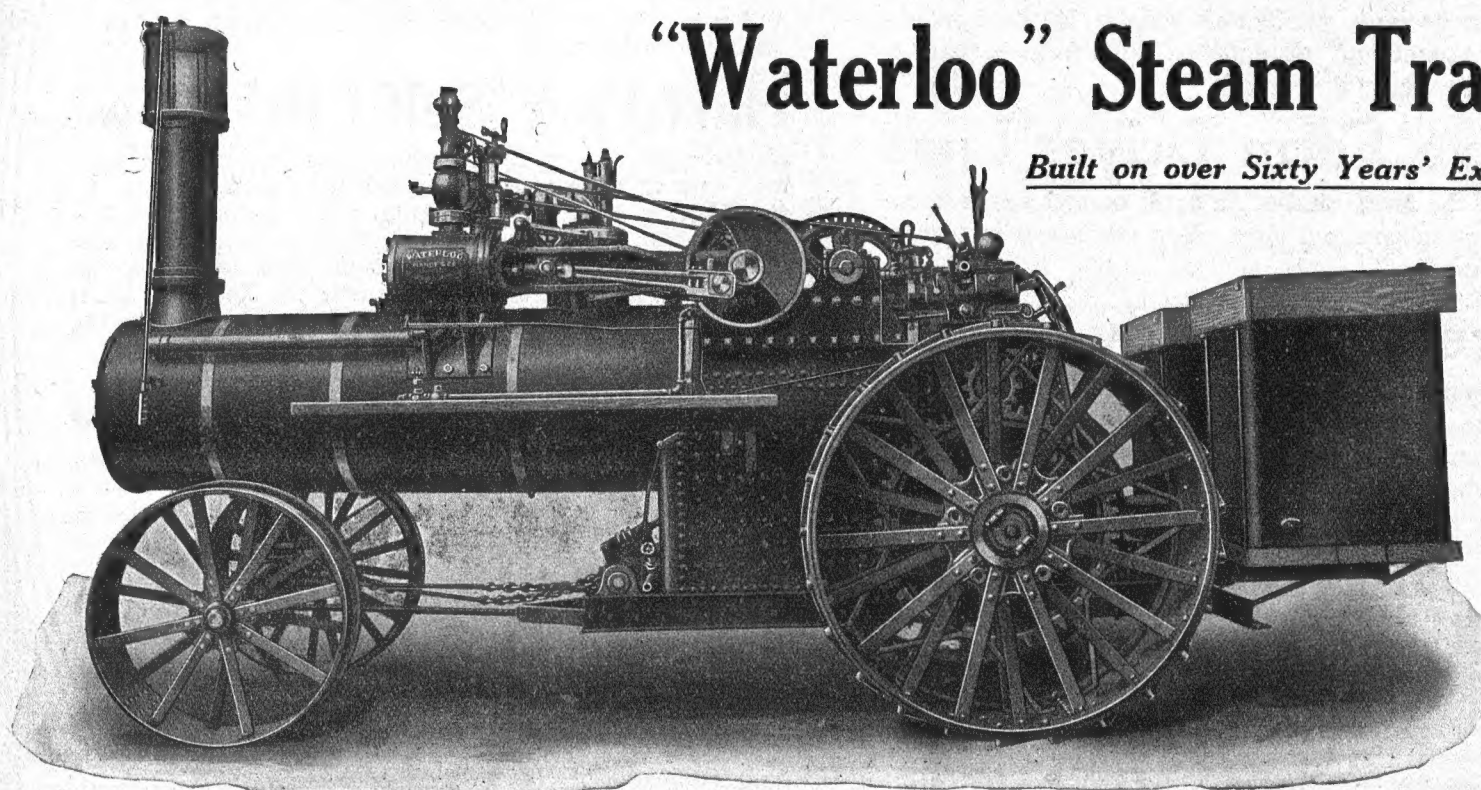
women and children of importance to the legislature.

"Women in Canada do not know the laws under which they live or they could not take things quietly. Your men are so much better than the law that the vast majority do not know their position. But laws are not for the just and the door is wide open for the evil man. If trouble has not touched you, you cannot be so self-centred as to live for yourself. You must help those who cannot help themselves. Canada needs the women's vote and needs it now while the nation is in the making."

MATERNITY GRANTS IN AUSTRALIA

An act passed by the Commonwealth of Australia came into force October 10 last which provides for the payment of \$24.33 to every woman who gives birth to a child either in Australia or on board a ship proceeding from one port in the Commonwealth to another. During the first four months that the act was in force 28,427 claims were allowed, and £142,135 paid out. New South Wales came first with the payment of £53,720, and Tasmania last with a payment of £6,495.

Any one interested in tomato culture would do well to write to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and ask for the free copy of W. T. Macoun's bulletin on the subject.



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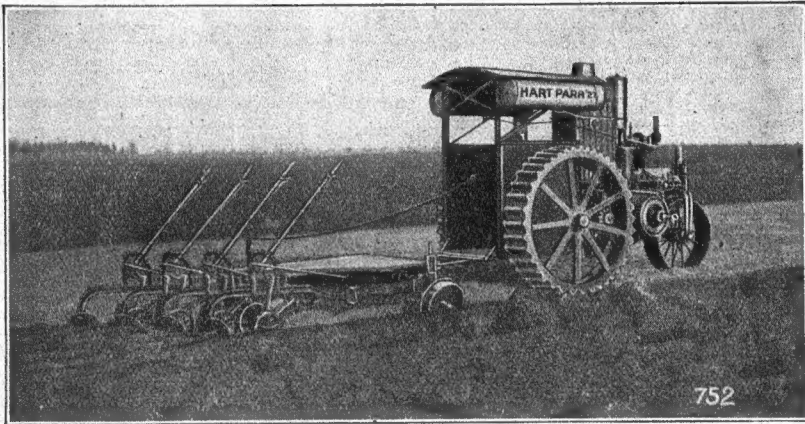
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This tractor is built almost entirely of steel, insuring greatest strength, yet lightest weight. No dead weight to drag around and waste power. This feature, together with the wonderful

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This tractor will develop 27 B.H.P. and will easily take the place of 12 good horses. It will do more work at less expense, and costs you absolutely nothing for upkeep when idle.

Special Features

It has two speeds, is throttle governed, uses **CHEAPEST KEROSENE** at all loads, has an oil-cooled engine, and is by far the cheapest power investment for the farmer with 160 to 320 acres.

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We have gone a step further than most tractor firms, and are prepared to furnish you a "self-lift" plow, built in 4- and 6-bottom sizes. The 4-bottom size is for use with the Hart-Parr 27. It is simple in design, powerfully built, contains one-third less parts and weighs 33% less than any other "self lift." In combination with the Hart-Parr 27, it forms a strictly one-man outfit. You can operate both the tractor and plow right from the engine platform.

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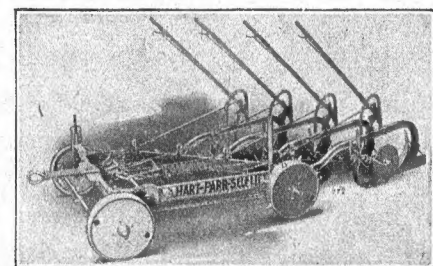
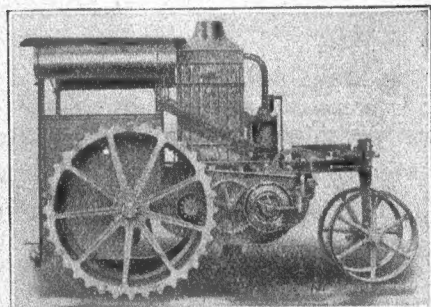
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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 2nd, 1913

ANOTHER KNIGHTLY HOLDUP

According to reports from Ottawa, Mackenzie and Mann have demanded that the Government hand over to them (under the name of the Canadian Northern Railway) an immediate subsidy or cash gift of \$15,000,000, to be supplemented by an additional loan of \$10,000,000 to help these two gentlemen out of their financial difficulties. It appears that Sir William Mackenzie is now over in Europe endeavoring to raise more money for his railway enterprises, while his running mate, Sir Donald Mann, is camping in the offices of the Cabinet Ministers and Opposition leaders at Ottawa. Sir William has found that his credit is pretty nearly exhausted in Europe, but that the coffers of the British investor will be opened up just as soon as Sir Donald can pry the lid off the public treasury at Ottawa. Mackenzie and Mann claim that they have the same right now to cash gifts from the treasury as the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk had in the early days. The situation is one not by any means new, as these two gentlemen have been trained to look upon the public treasury as their own special preserve. The Government has called in the big bankers to ask their opinion on the matter, and has evidently received permission from the Kings of Finance to aid the knightly twins. But after the bankers had O.K'd. the deal the C.P.R. entered a protest and Sir Thos. Shaughnessy was in Ottawa personally to present the protest, but he has been smoothed down (just how it doth not yet appear) and everything has been arranged so that Mackenzie and Mann will be allowed to put their hands into the public treasury and take out a sum greater than all the profit which the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces made out of the wheat crop of 1912.

The report goes still further and says that arrangements have been made with the leaders of the Liberal party by which the two old parties will line up together to donate this money in magnificent testimony of the esteem in which they hold William and Daniel. This information seems superfluous, because it is taken for granted nowadays that when Mackenzie and Mann want anything both parties get together like little men and give them all that they ask for. Of course, the people are not consulted in the proposition whatever. Apparently it is none of the people's business what is done with the money that is taxed out of them by the tariff. Let us not forget that it was only a year ago that the Government handed out to Mackenzie and Mann a cash donation of \$6,300,000. Whether that little bouquet was in payment for election services we have not been informed, but at any rate when they saw the present surplus in the treasury it set their mouths watering and they have become less modest in their demands. The C.N.R. system, such as it is, is built on public credit. Mackenzie and Mann have succeeded in getting huge bond guarantees from nearly every Government in Canada, to the extent of over \$175,000,000, in addition to cash subsidies of \$16,000,000 and land grants worth \$40,000,000 more, or a total of \$231,000,000. In return these Governments have no more control over Mackenzie and Mann and the C.N.R. than they have over the Cape to Cairo railroad in Africa and its promoters. The public have never been able to learn anything about the way the C.N.R. has been financed, nor whether Mackenzie and Mann have ever put a cent of their own money into it.

It is well known that these two knightly gentlemen control coal mines in British

Columbia and Alberta, as well as iron deposits and foundries in Ontario, street railways in Winnipeg, as well as in Toronto, Mexico City and Rio de Janeiro, and have immense holdings in many of the large financial institutions throughout Canada, Mexico and South America. Where did they get the money for these other enterprises? Less than twenty years ago they had little or nothing. The history of the C.N.R. is a profound secret and it is time it was uncovered. If our governments are allowed to donate to Mackenzie and Mann as freely in the next twenty years as in the last sixteen years, these two men will dominate Canada from one end to the other. We are simply building up a machine that is going to turn upon us and destroy the hope of future freedom. What earthly chance is there of securing any legislative reforms if Mackenzie and Mann and their colleagues are opposed to it when they have all this power at their command?

The time has come to put a stop to this damnable system. It is all very well to say the country will suffer if the Government does not come to the rescue of the C.N.R. and its promoters, but we do not believe the country would suffer any more from such a situation than it has already suffered at the hands of this same aggregation. What have they done with the money they have already gotten from the public treasury? Their railway system in the Prairie Provinces has been a shame and a disgrace for years, and if the Government is going to do anything further the first thing they should do is to see that they have a full and a complete public investigation of the Canadian Northern system, so that the public may know what is being done with their money. We believe it is time these two gentlemen of knightly fame were given their walking ticket, and an agreement arrived at between the provincial and federal governments by which the Canadian Northern Railway may be operated for the benefit of the people. This C.N.R. and Mackenzie and Mann question is one on which the people of the Prairie Provinces can speak with deep feeling. Now let the people watch their representatives at Ottawa and see how many of them stand out against this hold-up. If the people are again betrayed into the hands of these two grasping promoters, then what is the good of electing men to Parliament?

MOTHERS OF THE RACE

In this issue of The Guide we give first place to the interests of the women on Western farms, because we consider the women quite as important as the men—and a little more so. But if the women are even placed on an equality with the men that will be all they will ask for. Too frequently the needs, comforts, rights and privileges of the women on the farm are not sufficiently respected by the men. Very often this is the fault of the women themselves who are quite willing to wear out their own lives that more land, or stock, or machinery may be purchased and wealth accumulated for the benefit of those who are to come after them. But in the majority of cases where the rights of women are not fully respected it is the fault of the men, not deliberately, but usually due to thoughtlessness and too much regard for material things. We have in the Prairie Provinces a country richly endowed by nature and an opportunity to develop a superior citizenship. This new citizenship is impossible if the mothers of the future citizens are not properly cared for. Women on the farm should be spared as much as possible the heavy man-labor, as the femin-

ine physique was not planned by the Creator for such tasks. The farm women on an average work harder than the men, for longer hours, and under more trying conditions. The men work hard, but they are in the open air where the strain is not so great, while during certain seasons of the year they have considerable leisure. But the women have no respite from the daily task of cooking and house-keeping and caring for the children. Many farmers' wives have gone to early graves through over-work and too little care in the struggle of pioneering, when a little more relief from heavy burdens and a little more recreation would have spared them to their children and their husbands for many years. Hard work is good for women, as it is for men, but there should be a proper division of labor. Farm women have no desire to be wall-flowers, they are willing and anxious to do all they can for the success of the business of farming. When rural life is made more attractive to the farm women and girls the exodus to the cities will largely be checked. When the farm homes are made more convenient and the social life of the community more attractive to the women they will not consciously nor unconsciously instil in the minds of their children a desire to leave the drudgery of the farm. The farm home may be a log cabin or a sod shack, but it can be made comfortable and convenient with but little expense, if there is the will to make it so. The proper relationship between man and woman is that of partnership, and partnership means equality not only in labor but also in recreation and leisure. We do not for one moment endeavor to encourage friction between man and woman, but we merely wish to emphasize these matters in order that they may be discussed in the homes, and if discussed in a proper spirit nothing but good can result.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE

On March 19 the Anglo-Saxon world celebrated the centenary of the birth of one of the greatest men the British Race has ever produced—David Livingstone. Livingstone was a man who came from the common people. He was a doctor, an explorer, a naturalist and above all a Christian missionary who achieved greatness by self-sacrifice, and who carried light and healing and the word of salvation into the very heart of the dark continent of Africa. Born in humble circumstances at Blantyre, Scotland, Livingstone was working at a cotton loom when he was ten years of age, but he had a consuming desire for knowledge and after great struggles entered a medical school at Glasgow and qualified as a surgeon when 27 years of age. The same year he was ordained a missionary, and set sail for South Africa. Arrived at the Cape he at once plunged into the forest, and, after learning the languages of the natives he began a series of missionary journeys which revealed to the world the secrets of Central Africa. Wherever he rested, Livingstone taught, evangelized and healed the natives, and as he journeyed he made scientific observations, mapping the rivers and lakes and studying the geology and natural history of the country. He fought with wild beasts and his shoulder was once crushed by a lion; he was bitten by serpents, and many times was laid low with fever, but nevertheless he continued his work, with a few brief intermissions spent in recuperation and in obtaining funds, until he died in a native village far from any white man in May, 1873. Livingstone waged a great war against the African slave trade and the slave traders in revenge

once destroyed all his supplies and the quinine without which he could not live. It was when he was in these sore straits that Livingstone was found and relieved by Henry M. Stanley, despatched in search of him by the New York Herald. Stanley remained with Livingstone four months and four days and endeavored to induce him to return to civilization, and accept the honors that awaited him, but without avail. After Livingstone's death a little more than a year later, his body was preserved and carried to the coast by his native followers, their journey through the forest occupying nine months, and then taken to England. On his last visit to Great Britain, Livingstone had been showered with honors by cities, by the government, and by learned societies, and in death he was given the greatest honor which the British nation can bestow when his body was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey. The story of Livingstone is one of the most inspiring chapters in history. We cannot all be missionaries and explorers, but we can all learn from his life the lessons of self-sacrifice and unflinching courage that are needed in other fields of activity, just as much as in that to which he devoted himself.

POLITICIANS AND THE TARIFF

Why is it that both political parties in Canada have allowed the manufacturers to make the tariff laws to suit themselves for the past thirty years? Many people are seeking an answer to this question. The platform orators of both parties are eloquent in their laudations of their parties and in their evasions of the subject, but they never get down to the real and truthful explanation of this question. The Conservative party went out of power in 1873 on the Pacific Railway scandal. During the next five years Honorable Alexander Mackenzie was the Liberal Premier and he maintained a tariff "for revenue only." This was the last of Canada's low tariff governments. The Conservative party rode into power again in 1878 on the National Policy of protection, and, as one of their leaders said, they "asked the manufacturers what they wanted and gave it to them." It was shortly after this that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association became a powerful factor in the dissemination of Protectionist doctrines and also in the political field. The Liberal Opposition from 1878 to 1896 preached "low tariff," "tariff for revenue only" and even "Free Trade" with great vigor. In 1893 the Liberal party held a great convention at Ottawa where they laid down their tariff platform, declaring "that the Customs tariff of the Dominion should be based not, as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service." In 1896 the Liberal party came back to power and remained in power until 1911. The only important changes made during that time to reduce the tariff was by lowering the duty on British imports to two-thirds of that on similar imports from other countries, but this British Preference was afterwards mutilated to give Canadian manufacturers more protection. The Liberal party entirely went back on its pledge of "tariff for revenue," and maintained a high protectionist tariff during the fifteen years of its regime. Thus we see that both parties gave the manufacturers practically everything they asked for during the past thirty years.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Allied Interests represent enormous wealth and as the protective tariff enables the manufacturers to pluck the high profits from the public they are willing to pay well to maintain that tariff. In the olden days when the Conservative party was in power, reliable witnesses state that the manufacturers were called together in a Toronto hotel and there, in the famous "Red Parlor," made their contributions to the campaign

fund of the Conservative party in return for the privileges they had enjoyed. After 1896 the Liberal party soon got on good terms with the manufacturers and as soon as the manufacturers realized that they could get what they wanted from the new Government, they in turn made their contributions to the campaign fund as usual, if we are to believe men who are now holding foremost positions in the land.

There is not a single member of the House of Commons with the slightest knowledge of the tariff, who does not know that there is neither justice nor reason in the present tariff. Everyone knows that huge combines have been developed that are fleecing the public in a most shameful manner, due almost entirely to the protection afforded them by the tariff. Why is it that neither one of the political parties when in power will reduce the tariff, though both parties when in the opposition are near free traders—let them tell it. It looks very much as if both parties were frightened of the power, money and influence of the manufacturers and the Allied Interests. At the last Dominion election, in 1911, the manufacturers, the banks and the railways showed their teeth in a very striking manner. The Reciprocity agreement was concluded without the manufacturers' opinion being asked. It did not affect the tariff on manufactured goods to any appreciable extent, except to reduce slightly the duty on cement and agricultural implements and machinery, yet the manufacturers realized that if the farmers had free trade in their own products they would very soon want free trade in manufactured goods. The word, therefore, went out to kill the Reciprocity agreement by overthrowing the Liberal Government. Money was poured out like water; local newspapers all over Eastern Canada were subsidized to print lying articles; speakers were hired to stump the country, and the hip-pocket newspaper organs of the corporations worked day and night to mislead the public. In the end the Triple Alliance was again successful.

The manufacturers have given a remarkable demonstration of their power and both political parties are afraid of them. That is the secret of the situation. There are men on both the Conservative and Liberal side in the House of Commons today who are in favor of having the tariff reduced at least by one-half and in many cases absolutely abolished, but they will stand by their parties and their parties are afraid to challenge the power of the manufacturers and the Allied Interests. The Protectionists are in the saddle and they are going to remain there and ride around upon the backs of the Canadian people just as long as the people will stand for it. But the people are being aroused as never before in the history of Canada, and if the real facts of the situation become widely known the politicians will be compelled to act. Those who know the facts should help in every way to enlist others in the fight. Neither party yet has the courage to come out and stand for the rights of the people but one or the other will do so soon or the people will find other means to secure a square deal.

A MOST INSANE POLICY

We notice that J. K. Cornwall, M.P.P., of northern Alberta, estimates that there will be 10,000 people go north to the Grande Prairie country this summer. This is most regrettable when there are so many millions of acres of choice land still unoccupied in the heart of the Prairie Provinces. Those people going to the Grande Prairie country will be hundreds of miles from any railway facilities and will eke out a miserable existence as compared with those who are closer to civilization. Following the movement of these people to the Grande Prairie will come a demand for railways into the country, which, of course, will be bonded and sub-

dized at the expense of the public. What earthly sense or reason is there in sending people into that far northern country when there is land and to spare for another 10,000,000 people in the railway belt? Of course, the land speculator is already in the Grande Prairie district, and plenty of men are holding estates of 5,000 and 10,000 acres up there purchased for \$5.00 per acre or less, and are now waiting to plunder the public as soon as the population arrives to increase the value of their land. If this miserable land system continues in this country it will mean a crisis in the future that will be staggering in its results.

TYPICAL BANKER'S ARGUMENT

We notice that a local bank manager in Saskatchewan has been informing the farmers, through a local newspaper, that it was a ridiculous suggestion on the part of The Guide that all profits of the banks over 10 per cent. should be returned to the public treasury. This budding financier says that if the banks should yield up their profits over 10 per cent., why should not the Grain Growers' Grain Company do likewise. We will point out for the benefit of this gentleman, and others who may be in similar darkness, that the chartered banks of Canada have a statutory monopoly of issuing notes, and, further, that the banks of Canada do their business and make their profits out of the people's money and not out of their own. On the other hand the Grain Growers' Grain Company has no monopoly of the grain trade, but is subject to competition of the bitterest kind; and, further, the Grain Growers' Grain Company makes its profits by handling the grain which the shareholders of the Company grow. If the Grain Growers' Grain Company had a monopoly of the grain trade of Canada, granted by Parliament, as the banks have, we would certainly favor their profits being limited. We know the banks are necessary to this country and we are going to keep them, but we don't want the banks to run the country.

And now the scheme is to call off the freight rate investigation by the Railway Commission. We have been expecting this for some time, as we had no notion that the railway companies would fight in the open. We are not very sanguine as to the outcome of the freight rate investigation. The two political parties have never given any indication that they prefer the goodwill of the people to that of the railways. Are the people of the Prairie Provinces going to sit idly by and see the product of their labors quietly appropriated by the railways?

If it were proposed to raise the \$35,000,000 for naval expenditure by a graduated income tax upon all incomes over \$5,000, we imagine there would be a vigorous protest from those very wealthy gentlemen in Eastern Canada who are so anxious now for the navy. So long as the money is to be raised by the tariff it will not cost them anything and they can afford to be very strong advocates for the "defence of their country." It is time they kept silent and let those do the talking who must pay the bill.

In this issue we publish an interesting article on "How to Make a Local Association." Every one should read it. We would like some more ideas on this same subject and will gladly publish the best articles we receive. Who has thought over this matter enough to help others?

If the \$230,000,000 of bond guarantees, land grants and cash gifts to Mackenzie and Mann have not been used to build the C.N.R. perhaps the C.N.R. could arrange to borrow what they need from Mackenzie and Mann.

Model Farm Kitchen

This Paper Won the First Prize at the Dry Farming Congress in Lethbridge, as describing the Best Farm Kitchen

If the farm kitchen is to serve partly as a dining room, the dimensions should be at least 12 ft. x 13 ft., with 8 foot walls. The walls, if plastered, should be well painted, so that they may be easily washed from time to time. If the walls are of wood then paint them. Do not put wall paper on the walls of a kitchen unless it is "Sanitas" wall paper, which is an attractive and sanitary wall covering. Old kitchens may be renovated by lining up with "Beaver-board" and then painting; such a wall is cool in summer, proof against winter frosts and winds, is sanitary and not so expensive as lath and plaster, in the West.

Baseboards should be dispensed with in the kitchen, as the constant dusting required is unnecessary labor. A wainscoting, however, should be provided, and a sanitary and attractive wainscoting may be evolved from the 36 inch width of floor oilcloth, costing about 30 cents per yard. This oilcloth is not of a very heavy weight and may be neatly and easily applied to the wall by means of ordinary flour paste, to which is added liquid glue in the proportion of one pint of melted glue to one gallon of paste. Choose a matting pattern of oilcloth, in a light green or light grey ground. Paint the walls light grey, or light green, and the ceiling cream. At the upper edge of the oilcloth wainscoting are nailed strips of wood 3 in. wide x 1 in. thick, these finishing strips to be painted to match or harmonize with the walls.

For the floor choose a good quality of linoleum; small pattern on a white or light grey ground. Do not select brown linoleum as it absorbs light, shows muddy marks and dust more readily.

A Handy Dust Chute

In the plan of this kitchen there appears in the floor, near to where the range stands, an opening 6 in. x 10 in. This is for a dust chute to be connected with the furnace in the basement, so that the frequent sweepings of the floor may be disposed of without the use of the back-breaking dustpan. A lid, of course, is provided and covered with the linoleum and is very inconspicuous; the lid is lifted by means of a small ring so attached as to lie level with the floor. If it is not convenient to have a dust chute connected with the furnace, an ordinary kerosene can, with the top cut out, can be hung under this opening, and when it is partly full may be emptied into the furnace. Where there is no furnace it may not be convenient to provide this labor-saver.

Must Be Well Lighted

The kitchen is lighted by a double window looking westwards so that the farmer's wife may not be deprived of seeing the glorious sunsets pictured there during every season. There is also a small window looking north, set up higher in the wall and close to the sink. The out door is on the south side, and there is a doorway in the east wall to the other rooms of the house. Wire screens are to be provided for all the windows, and for the door; keep out the flies at all times. Provide easy running blinds, and curtain the windows with plain cream scrim, costing not more than 40 cents per yard. Do not bring the curtains to the window sills where they will blow in the breezes and in summer become soiled against the wire screens, but cut the curtains off about 18 inches above the sills; little children can thus see out easily and the effect is really just as good. If possible, avoid having the door

to the basement open into the kitchen as the same is a fruitful source of accidental falls "down cellar," and of draughts; rather have the cellar door open on to the verandah.

Importance of a Good Range

Buy a good range; better a \$70.00 range in the farm kitchen than a \$30.00 china cabinet in the dining room. A good range will last half a life time, and be a comfort forever. The range is placed on the east side of this kitchen. In the north-east corner is the sink, size 18 x 24, costing \$5.00, with open plumbing beneath connected with a cess pool to be made outside. The sink, the cess pool and connections can be installed on almost any Western farm for a sum not exceeding \$25.00, and with proper care will remain in good condition for almost any length of time. If there is a windmill, or gravity tank water supply, the tap is to be over the sink. If the water supply must be "a barrel" or small galvanized iron tank, the same may stand just outside the kitchen door on the verandah, but by all means provide a sink, as it is sufficient work for a woman to carry much of the water into the kitchen without having to carry any out.

Sink and Drain Board

One end of the sink rests on a wooden bracket 2 x 3 x 18. To the other edge of this bracket is hinged a drain board 18 x 24 inches, with a grooved bottom and an edging 1 inch high; when desired the drain board may be turned back upon the sink as a cover. The drain board is supported by a piece of wood 2 x 3 x 24 securely fastened at the proper height to the east wall. On the under side of the drain board are two cleats 22 in. apart, on which slides a pastry board 16 x 20 in. Below the drain board is the flour can. Have the flour can made by the village tinsmith 26 in. high x 18 in. in diameter, holding 100 lbs. He will make it of a better quality of tin than can be obtained in the ready-made article, and the cost in the highest priced, small Western town will not be more than \$2.25. Placing the flour can here brings it close to the range where the flour will be always dry, and, to a certain degree, warm. By this arrangement the housewife has the flour can and pastry board within easy reach of each other; the drain board serves as a table for bowls, dishes, etc., when cooking, and the sink is at hand for soiled dishes, and the coal scuttle at the other hand for such things as may be burned. Some housekeepers may look askance at placing the pastry board so close to the sink and range, but

the good housewife prides herself on keeping the sink and range in such condition that, figuratively speaking, one "might drink out of the one and eat off the other."

A Row of Hooks

Along the east wall, extending above the sink to the range, is a strip of galvanized iron, 30 in. wide, to protect the wall. At the upper edge of this is a strip of wood, 1 in. thick x 3 in. wide, painted the same color as the strips above the wainscoting. Into this piece of wood are screwed cup hooks (costing 50 cents for three dozen) and on these hooks are hung the egg-beater, potato masher, perforated mixing spoon, long handled enamelled spoon, measuring teaspoon, two enamelled or aluminum measuring cups, set of skewers, grater, cake turner, handled aluminum flour dredger and salt and pepper shakers, small aluminum funnel, pair of scissors, biscuit cutter, and other handled cooking tools. This "iron protector" is kept bright by a fortnightly rub with Dutch Cleanser or Sapollo.

Beneath the sink, when not in use, is placed a revolving office stool, that saver of a tired back when washing dishes, preparing vegetables or ironing.

In the ceiling over the range, about 12 in. apart, are screwed two screw eyes, about 1 in. in diameter; through these screw eyes is passed a length of verandah cord to each end of which has been attached an ordinary small sized harness snap; the cord is long enough to come within easy reach. The pail with the bread yeast may be snapped on this cord and pulled up to the ceiling out of the way of draughts. If there is a baby in the house the small nightie and shirt or other garments may be speedily warmed, out of the way of passing heads, and innumerable other things will present themselves to occupy this little convenience from time to time.

An Oil Stove

Beneath the small window on the north wall is a shelf resting on large sized japanned brackets, costing 30 cents per pair. On this shelf is set a two burner, blue flame oil stove, which, with oven, costs \$7.50 in the West. The oven is large enough to bake six loaves of bread at one time, or four pies. The wash boiler may also be heated on this oil stove, and the entire cooking for a family of six may easily be prepared on one of these stoves, with kerosene for fuel, at less cost than coal fuel.

A Satisfactory Kitchen Cabinet

Kitchen cabinets are rarely satis-

factory in farm kitchens, owing to the scarcity of room, placing of shelves, etc. In this kitchen provision is made for a carpenter made cupboard which may rest upon the floor, or be mounted on piano castors, or the smallest size of truck wheels. The length of the cupboard is 54 in., height of lower part 30 in., width of lower part 20 in., width of upper part 16 in., height of upper part 28 in., so that a small woman may see the upper shelf and top with ease. The upper part is reserved for dishes. On the under side of the upper shelves are screwed cup hooks on which are hung the cups, so that they occupy less space and are out of the way. Instead of glass doors swinging out, the glass doors enclosing the upper portion slide back upon each other in grooves, on the principle of a window lying on its side. In this way the doors are less liable to get broken, occupy less room and are just as handy to keep closed. The tea pot and coffee pot, tea and coffee canisters are to be placed conveniently on the lower shelf of the upper part. The lower part of the cupboard is enclosed with two doors hung from the centre. In one half is to be kept pots, pans, sad irons, etc. In the other, soap, starch and certain groceries and supplies not kept in the basement. If the house basement is properly made and ventilated large quantities of supplies may safely be kept below stairs.

On the east end of the cupboard screw a screw hook and thereon hang the ironing board; also provide screw hooks for the recipe books, and a small slate on which to record household requirements. On the west end of the cupboard screw two or three coat hooks.

Plants Thrive in Kitchen

To the window casing of the small window fasten a lamp bracket and another lamp bracket to the door casing at the side of the range; a bracket lamp may thus be used on either bracket when desired. To the window casing of the double window, in the centre, secure another lamp bracket, and in this place a pot of geranium, petunia, oxalis, or asparagus sprengeri or any other plant. House plants will often thrive better in the farm kitchen than in any other room. Provide a comfortable rocker for this corner of the kitchen.

A shelf 6 in. wide is secured to the west wall by means of ordinary japanned brackets. The sewing machine, if necessary, may stand beneath this shelf. If the machine is kept in the kitchen many a seam may be run while the potatoes boil, or a cake bakes, when it would be impossible to go to the sewing room, should there be one. Behind the door is a shelf 12 in. wide x 22 in. long, resting on japanned brackets. On this may be placed the hand wash basin. Another shelf, same size, below will provide a handy place for slippers, shoe polish, etc. In the upper panel of the door fasten a screw hook, into the end of the broom handle screw a small screw eye, and hang the broom on the screw hook, where it will be easily reached by those outside the kitchen as well as those inside, if people will use the house broom to occasionally brush boots, etc.

Towels and Table

Do not have roller towels, but provide small towels, 16 x 24, of good crash or Turkish towelling, and by loops suspend them from another screw hook fastened to the back of the door. Yet another screw hook is

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IN SUNNY ALBERTA

Rice Sheppard, Vice-President of the United Farmers of Alberta, with his wife and twelve children

The Mail Bag

INTERNAL STORAGE AND SAMPLE MARKETS

Editor, Guide:—The long letter from Mr. Kennedy on the above matters opens up a subject of very great interest to our farmers at the present time.

Mr. Kennedy has always been a staunch advocate of the sample market, having stated, "that the farmers would gain from five to ten cents a bushel if their grain was sold on sample instead of being sold on grade." This is a matter which time rather than argument will prove. But I was surprised that he should oppose interior terminal storage for fear this should interfere with the successful working of the sample market. If any one thing has been demonstrated during the last two years, it is that interior terminal storage of some kind is indispensable. There can be no question that the farmers have suffered considerable loss by congestion at the local points, and if we are to have only a European market for our export grain, an arrangement by which the rolling stock of the railway companies can be more effectively used for the relief of the local shipping points is indispensable.

The one thing upon which I feel very strongly is, that these storage houses having been made necessary by the federal policy, and being used to prevent additional outlay by the transportation companies, the Federal government and the transportation companies should bear the expense of building and operating these institutions without any additional cost to the grain grower. As a practical grain grower I was amused at Mr. Kennedy's suggested remedies for treating tough grain on the farm. I had the misfortune during the present year of having to order four special cars for the shipment of tough grain. Had I been

obliged to put this grain into sacks and rest them against ridge poles in the open, I should have regarded this special remedy with anything but affection, to say nothing of the fact that on our own farm there is no place we could have placed them without their being covered during the winter by from four to ten feet of snow, a little disadvantage which perhaps Mr. Kennedy overlooked. Nor was his other remedy any better, knowing something of steel tanks and the way they are filled and emptied, the prospect of moving damp grain out of them and into them three or four times in order to dry it is certainly not alluring. In this matter I do not think Mr. Kennedy can be serious.

One thing that seems peculiar to me is, that when various devices are suggested connected with marketing grain, they are generally suggested with the view to helping the railway companies. For my part I think their chief purpose should be to help the farmer, and for that reason I regret that Mr. Kennedy's suggestions were made. This kind of nonsense is hardly endurable when it comes from arm chair farmers living in Eastern Canada, and is ridiculous when stated by one of our good friends who ought to know better.

The sample market is a subject that should engage the careful attention of our farmers at the present time. The Grain Commission is holding meetings at various places to learn what we think on the subject. I believe the general idea is, "that each car of grain should be sold on its individual merits," and at the same time I feel morally certain that such a result in a country exporting from 50 to 100 million bushels of grain a year is morally and physically impossible. When I was in Minneapolis I

learned that even there, where it is supposed an ideal sample market is in operation, not 15 per cent. of the grain was sold on sample and all the information I have been able to gather since goes to confirm the information I gained at that time, and I am of opinion that a less percentage of our grain will be sold on sample than is sold in Minneapolis.

The opinion that Old Country millers will come to Canada to buy special types of wheat to be shipped through transfer elevators along the Great Lakes, over which the Canadian Grain Commission exercises no supervision, may be put aside as sheer illusion. The only parties the Western grain grower can expect to buy his grain on sample are the men who will engage in the blending industry, otherwise grain mixing, and these men will require for the successful carrying on of their operations a large capital, which must be invested, first in the building of suitable elevators, and afterwards in purchasing the grain to be treated by them. I think it may be said with good reason, that a successful grain mixing company will require an amount of capital running into millions. A direct result of this will be that the number of buyers on the sample market will be very limited, and unless all our experience in the past is reversed, they will be much more likely to combine than to compete in the prices they pay on the sample market. At any rate, there will not be a more surprised person in Western Canada than I if they are found tumbling over each other to raise the price of wheat; while one certain result is inevitable, their investment will become another vested interest to join hands with the vested interest already engaged in handling our grain.

My information at Minneapolis further

convinced me that while the price of the 15 per cent. of the grain bought there on sample was raised possibly two or three cents a bushel to the farmer, the general price of the other 85 per cent. was depreciated to the extent of not less than two cents a bushel, and I feel very convinced that should our sample market result in raising the price to the farmer of the grain bought on sample, and the mixed grain be allowed in our terminal storage houses on straight government certificate, the export quality of the grain will be so depreciated that the price of the general commodity on the ultimate market will be lowered by not less than two cents a bushel, for to use Dr. Magill's words, "The British buyer may be trusted to take care of himself."

These considerations will, I think, make quite clear to the readers of The Guide my opinion, that to establish a sample market before you have established a market for sample grain will not be a gain, but a loss to Western Grain Growers.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Maymont, Sask., March 19, 1913.

CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—I would like to express my opinion on a subject that you see in the paper very often, not in this country alone either, and that is the high cost of living. I think the farmer is mainly to blame for it, in a way, for it is because he does not co-operate sufficiently in the buying and selling of his produce, and lets the middleman get the big end of the profit. It is well known that the farmer does not get any more than a living wage for what he has to sell, yet, when it comes to the consumer he pays about three times what the farmer gets for it. I think if the farmers of Manitoba

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How to Make a Local Association

By Colin H. Burnell

Secretary, Portage la Prairie District Association

You cannot have a live branch with a dead secretary, therefore, catch a real live man for secretary, one who realizes that our organization is a very important part of the farmer's business, and one who is not afraid to do a little work to make his branch a success. Next to the secretary the president should be a thorough believer in our work and a leader; the local will not go far if it has to push its president and secretary.

With the best men for officers the branch should hold regular meetings, say every two weeks in winter and once a month in summer. If at all possible a comfortable place should be provided in which to hold these. Some Associations have provided halls; and why not? Why can we not get the idea that our Association is a permanent order, because as long as other organizations remain, ours must remain to protect our interests as farmers. The old cry that "farmers can't stick together" is dying out. Our Association is now ten years old, so why shouldn't we put it on a more permanent basis? Many of our local branches have been hurt by not starting the meetings promptly on time. Those who do come on time are worthy of more consideration and the officers should see that the meeting starts promptly, even if there are only a few present.

Have a Program Arranged

To make our Association really successful there should be some prearranged program of study to promote discussion, because one of our main aims as an organization is to study conditions as they affect us. Once we can get our farmers to understand what is really wrong they will not be long in taking action to put things right.

If we are a farmers' organization banded together to better our condition, why should we not have more of the farmers' family interested?

Interest Women and Youths

We need the boys out to our meetings and any branch that has enlisted the women of the community has found no

difficulty in keeping up the interest in the work. Social meetings and a debate once in a while, sometimes with a neighboring branch, have been found to help in getting the young people interested.

The Guide and Other Publicity

Those places where every member takes The Guide have easily the liveliest Associations. The secretary should report all meetings and activities of his local Association to the local papers in his district, and to the Central Association for publication in The Guide. Every member should be notified of every meeting and a circular letter once in a while to every farmer in the vicinity will help to awaken interest. Every secretary will find that some of the directors or other members will be willing

to canvass for members, and he should provide these with membership tickets. A good plan is to give the directors from five to ten each and make them responsible for that many dollars. If the officers and directors will get letterheads and envelopes printed and use them in all their correspondence, they will find that they will advertise their branch, also put the Association in a better light in the business world. The Central Association will shortly have a supply of membership buttons. Every secretary should get a quantity and get each member wearing one, thus show our strength and encourage one another.

Change of Speakers

Where outside speakers are wanted to

address meetings an effort should be made to have different speakers, that is, not call on the same speaker too often, because no matter how pleasing a speaker may be, another will bring some new ideas. Some branches in sparsely settled districts have found it convenient to hold their meetings, one time in one school-house and next time in another, thus giving those on the edge of the settlement a chance to attend every alternate meeting.

Co-operative Buying

One of the most successful ways of building up a local is by doing some co-operative buying. Some branches saved from 40 to 75 cents per sack on their flour, and upwards of \$2.00 per barrel on their apples. Sugar and binder twine have also been bought by the carload with considerable saving. As farmers we should get the idea that our buying and selling is just as important as our producing and just as much a part of our business. Co-operative buying gives the individual the chance to buy his small quantity at wholesale price. Take a barrel of formalin, for instance; by the barrel the price is for four hundred pounds \$52.00, the retail price per pound is 45 cents, which would be \$128.00 saved on a barrel. About forty farmers could use a barrel. These are only a few of the commodities that could be bought wholesale if the branch Association had a warehouse at their station; where the Grain Growers' Grain Co. have elevator operators they could handle these carload lots and the direct saving in sight will induce many farmers to join who are not able to see the greater advantages of an organization like ours. Another great advantage to co-operative buying is the way in which it breaks down the farmers' suspicion of his brother farmers and makes him realize what he can do by working with, instead of against, his neighbor.

Have Faith in Each Other

One thing that is keeping our Association back is our own timidity and dis-

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FUEL FOR REPENTANCE

"Hast made any goodly resolutions for the New Year, Master Joshua?"
 "Nay, but I have right good hopes of so doing."
 "Then what meaneth that devil's load at thy saddle, Joshua?"
 "Marry, come up, Parson! There lie my hopes, for without that devil's load there would be no goodly resolutions."

—Harper's Weekly



The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

Motherhood

By Elizabeth Clark Hardy

Ah, me, how swift the seasons come and go;
Winter is gone and summer now is here,
And yet so many things are left undone,
Of all that I had meant to do this year.

The days are all too short, night comes too soon—
So many things for mother's hands to do
To keep the home, to soothe the fretful child,
To mend the tattered frock or broken shoe.

My life is clasped and bound in narrow walls,
Dear sheltering walls, that house so much of joy—

And with a little brood to keep and tend
So many tasks a mother's time employ.

But when I hear of all the fruitful toil
Of other women out in broader fields,
I wonder, as the seasons come and go,
If all their toil so sweet a harvest yields.

And maybe, when I stand before the Lord,
If small the sheaf I hold within my hand
Compared with those who toil in broader fields,
That He will see, and know, and understand.

Correspondence From Mothers

Dear Miss Beynon:—Yes, "Rose" still reads your columns in The Guide and is greatly interested in the topics brought out—the mothers' problems, the unfortunate girls, the efficient management of homes and the emphatically present "woman's question."

But first, as to the use of the money you spoke of, it certainly was quite right to use it as you thought most useful. Is the little one provided for now?

A recent number of The Guide has been mislaid in which I read a letter from a man (I do not remember the name) in the Mail Bag, giving numerous reasons why women should not vote. He concluded by saying that we want "womanly women." The probabilities of his meaning came to me with much force. What are "womanly women?" Will someone who has been looking out over the trend of thought and events—over the list of marked personalities, who have been "doing things," even in the years lately past, tell me who are "womanly women?" We do not hesitate to say a "manly man" is one who preserves a strong, clean, helpful personality. One who works to lift and help humanity. Why make a distinction between a "manly man" and a "womanly woman" when it comes to fundamentals? "But," I hear this man say, "woman's work is in the home." Pardon me, woman's work is for the home—so is man's. Home is the central thought, the pivotal point of all the world's work. And I quite agree that woman is the one of this co-operative body, called the family, whose chief business it should be to guide and look after the home life—that is certain parts of it, always remembering that it is after all a co-operative work.

It is too large a subject to speak in detail of in a short letter. But let me say that in my opinion as long as John assumes the right to say or ask "Sarah how did you spend the \$50 I gave you last week?" (you see I make his gift generous) so long should Sarah have the right to say, as well as John, whether there shall be a saloon opened to ruin their children and home.

True, woman's first work is directly in her home, if she has one, and almost without exception she has no wish to prove disloyal to this work. But, in its broadest, best sense, what does that mean? She does not want to go out of her home, but does want to be able to make it broader, truer and more ideal. She can do this only by trying to make more broad and intelligent her own life and outlook and through her all home life, to improve conditions and environment.

Therefore all questions that pertain to education, morals or social conditions

are important to her the same as to her co-partner.

But I must not follow this further or I shall be asked by Miss Beynon to keep out and rightly too.

May I tell the mothers of one thing I have found helpful in my work? "We are seven" in our family and, as the boys say, "Mother is the only girl." When we have finished a meal each one stacks up the dishes he has used and carries them to the kitchen table—papa and all, which you see saves me many steps. Then I make use of the tray to take out what remains on the table and to put the clean dishes back again.

My sympathy goes out to the families scattered over our prairies, many of whom must find the time at least in winter very lonely. Much honor and admiration is justly due to them for their brave way of meeting these things.

ROSE.

I am a little cross with Rose. When I went to the Saskatoon convention I thought surely I will meet "Rose" there, but never a glimpse did I get of her, and so I have resolved to hide the light of my countenance from her until such time as she explains this misbehavior. Now then!

F. M. B.

TEACHING GEMS OF POETRY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am looking forward to the Mothers' Number. I do not think I have any useful suggestions, as I have only one little girl three years old. I do not teach her the usual nonsensical rhymes and jingles, nor fairy tales that end up with the poor girl marrying the king's son, but I teach her real gems. At two years of age she could say about half of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." She now knows a lot of Hiawatha, Tennyson and the Bible, besides many little pieces taken from the papers. We are looking forward to warm weather when we expect to take long tramps on the prairie and see what we can learn about the birds and wild flowers. I am getting Ernest Thompson Seton's work, "Birds and Mammals of the Assiniboine."

I was very sorry not to be able to attend the convention in Saskatoon last month. My little girl was sick or I would have been there. I read with pleasure the report in The Guide, especially the article on dress reform. Would it be practical for The Guide to start a dress reform club and devote a column or two to it every other week? Also design patterns. That would be a step in the right direction.

I am a lawyer's wife, but was born and raised amongst the Indians in the early days of Manitoba. I do not remember

the rebellion, but remember my uncle having a wound dressed that he got in the rebellion. Schools were almost as few and far between as hens' teeth in those days, yet I am proud of the boys and girls that grew up around us with very little schooling.

I have not yet learned to enjoy "pink teas" and formal "at homes," but much prefer going into the country and visiting some woman in a little sod shack. There you are welcomed for what you are, not for what you wear and the money you have in your pocket.

I enclose 25 cents for which send me "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," also the one on "Maternity," if there is enough money. If not omit the one on "Maternity."

SHAGGINAPPI.

Lack of space forbids the starting of a dress reform column, but it is badly needed.

F. M. B.

TRAINING CHILDREN IN MANNERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have enjoyed reading the Sunshine page since it began and very often was tempted to write for it, but always thought some abler pen would answer the questions. Well, not long ago a mother wrote in a discouraged tone what a hopeless task it was to teach our very ordinary every day children decent table manners. I agree with her. I am the mother of four very live boys, and have had the usual samples of hired men, some good and some very like "Topsy that just growed."

But by diligent—"line upon line and precept upon precept"—I won a victory. The hired help often looked a bit ruffled when I checked the children for making a noise when eating, but later on I have noticed that they often refrained from doing things I had reproved the children for, and now I am often amused as those boys grow older to hear them reprove the younger ones. If they make too much noise in eating, I have heard them say, "I'll make you go to the pig-pen if you don't stop." In many other ways the older ones help mother uphold a standard, and I have often seen them take notice if their playmates did not measure up to mamma's standard. So I say to the weary mothers, keep at it and you will win in time, and very often a little talk on manners in a general way before hired men and father too helps, such as helping ladies first and taking your hat in hand and saying good-bye to your hostess when leaving and thanking her for a pleasant time. Help our growing boys not to be boorish or awkward when leaving a friend's house. I fear this will find the waste basket.

DAME DURDEN.

Continued on Page 20

It is with great diffidence that I introduce to you this Mother's Number. Though every woman knows the exquisite pleasure of having a helpless bit of pink and white babyhood snuggle its head down onto one's shoulder and clasp its soft little arms about one's neck I suppose the real ecstasy of motherhood is a closed door to all but mothers. So it is with an apology for my lack of intimate knowledge of the subject that I present this number.

In preparing this special edition it was not the city mother, with a trained nurse next door and a specialist over the way, that I had in mind. My thoughts travelled out to the homesteads, where in shanties and sod shacks women are doing their own work in one room so crowded that every time they hang one thing up another falls down. These mothers probably have two or three little tots besides the baby to care for in addition to the everlasting routine of farm work.

I asked myself in despair, "How can these mothers with their manifold cares put into practise the modern theories for the raising of children?" But when the letters began to come in I realized as I had never done before the magnificent courage with which the prairie mother takes up her work. By attending strictly to the essentials of life she manages to rear up boys and girls who take the high places in public and professional life. I am deeply indebted to the mothers who out of their busy days have taken the time to contribute to this special number and I hope they will accept my heartiest thanks for their assistance.

And so I send it forth in all good faith, knowing that its imperfections will be forgiven if it but smoothes the way for one or two of the brave women who are bearing the responsibility of motherhood far out on our unbounded prairies.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE COMMUNITY TOWEL

One should be speaking of the dark ages when mentioning such a thing as the use of a community towel, but it is a fact that even in the twentieth century the roller towel hangs limp from community use by all members of the family from dad to the tot just tall enough to grasp it. A towel and a napkin for every member of the family should be provided. Sore eyes, colds, catarrh and other diseases have been communicated from one member of the family to another because they wiped on the same towel.

It is more important that you should have a knowledge of others than that they should have a knowledge of you.—Confucius.

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WORKING AMONG GERMAN FARMERS

On my way in Manitoba, working for The Grain Growers' Guide and Grain Growers' Grain company, I was able to learn the whereabouts of my own people—the Germans—and having had a desire to work among them I came over here in this part of Saskatchewan. After learning the desire of many farmers to get organized, I decided to take this work up, too, as it seemingly offers me a splendid chance to work for the common good of the farmers just as well as for The Grain Growers' Guide and Grain Growers' Grain company. Accordingly I started to work in Kamsack, as I was told there were quite a few Germans, and after receiving the permission from the school trustees, I invited the farmers to a meeting in their schoolhouses and in that way I organized Associations in Little Boggy, Poplar Point, Runnymede and Rhein. The latter has 17 members (11 paid up). You will doubtless have heard from them before this letter reaches you. The most of the settlers around Rhein are Germans and as I could get only three subscribers and one renewal to The Guide, I was very much disappointed and then I learned that hardly any of them, except these four, could read the English language. The grain is nearly all out and the shares of the Grain Growers' Grain company are selling slow. I think I am forced to give up the job, am sorry to say it, for my own money is nearly exhausted. These Germans need education and organization surely worse than the English-speaking people, for the latter are better able than the Germans to inform themselves of the questions of our time. The main thing for the present is the need of an elevator of their own. It is much needed. The farmers around here are complaining very much about short weights, especially low prices, bad grading and heavy dockage. There can be a great work done and, as I said before, it is badly needed. I am not so hard after money as I am after to do a job with satisfaction to everyone concerned and would willingly and with much pleasure draw on my work, if the latter would bring in just as much as cover my expenses. For advice in this direction from you, I would thank you very much. Trusting you will favor me with an answer and accept my thanks for it in advance. I am,

PHIL NIST.

Phil Nist, Esq., Calder Station.
Yours to hand re the organization of the German population. If the work is so difficult to carry on and so hard to finance among those who can speak and read our language, what difficulty would we have among those whom we could not understand and who could not understand us? Perhaps it would be better for some large-hearted rich Germans, whose hearts have been touched by the enormity of the work and the necessity for workers, the magnitude of the field and the desperate condition of the people, would give a good liberal donation towards this work, so that we could appoint a German organizer and have a German sheet conducted in our Guide and our literature printed in German. Our work is not only to help the weak, but each local Association is expected to be a little engine, furnishing power for local work, with a little surplus energy for our Central power station. But why not teach the Germans to speak English? We want them as Canadian British citizens. Otherwise, we are better without the Germans or any other element whatsoever, or at least that is my own personal view and our ideal of education and co-operation would be void and valueless if it did not tend to that end.

F. W. G.

BUILDING UP A LOCAL

The local Grain Growers' association at this point, during the writer's period of residence here, the past three years,

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

has been weak and unsatisfactory. Since the annual meeting and election of officers a determined effort has been made to devise some means of getting the people interested and enlarging the membership roll. Thus far this effort has not been very successful. We have an executive that is pledged to attend every meeting if possible and to do all in their power to build up the organization. At a meeting held March 1, it was decided to send a circular letter to every farmer in the locality, setting forth the aims of the Association and urging him to become a member. Following this a rally to be held at which refreshments will be served and a program given, consisting of a few musical and literary numbers and addresses by speakers from other points. In the absence of the secretary, the writer was instructed to write you requesting some literature, if you have such, stating what the Association has already accomplished for the farmers. This is wanted to put in the circular letter, not necessarily in separate sheets, but written in the letter.

He was also asked to find out if you could come and address a meeting about March 20, or any other evening during that week or about that time. Of course expenses would be paid by us. The officers have tried earnestly to build up the Association, but for some reason the movement does not appear to be popular. It is thought that if we could only get a large attendance out once or twice we could enlist the support of a good number, but the difficulty has been to get a large attendance even once. I believe we have an executive that will stay on the job and that they appreciate the importance of not only developing the local Association, but of becoming a unit of encouragement and financial support of the Central. Trusting we are not asking too much of you and hoping that we may have the pleasure of a visit from you.

W. N. BIRKETT,

Sec'y Girvin Assn.

W. N. Birkett, Esq.,

Yours of the 5th inst. to hand. I note your past three years' work has been unsatisfactory as an Association. You have made a determined effort to get people interested, you have pledged your local executive, you intend to send out circular letters. Do not depend on circular letter. Personal canvass is a better way of securing members. But your local must have for its aim the assistance and improvement of every member. The local must be a live board of trade. Must be practical. Must deal with the grievances of your local district and it must make suggestions in the wider field. It must give every member an opportunity to develop, give him a place to fill and function to perform. He or she must be made to feel that the success of the Association, to some extent, depends on their own personal effort. Not merely told so, but convinced that that is so, in the start that work will depend on the efforts of a few, but if persisted in it will widen out. Now it must develop a sort of little farmers' parliament in your vicinity. I enclose a pamphlet or two. Carefully read these together with three or four of your friends and try it out. It will mean work just the same as work in a church. No association without this can succeed, without self-denial and free gift of effort; but this Association is the place, to my mind, where you can contribute your quota to the uplift of the people in your vicinity and leave your impression as an individual in the district in which you live and your district will then leave its impression on all the others districts which are being hitched together and moulded into one through this great farmers' organization. But after all, what for? Is it to form a part of one or the other of the two great political party equipment or what for?

Good! (friend Birkett) I am glad you have an executive that will stay on the job and become a unit of encouragement and financial support to this Association. I have much pleasure in telling you I will make the attempt to come and visit your Association on the 26th day of March, in the afternoon or evening, if

you can arrange it for that date. Should anything intervene I will endeavor to send a better man.

F. W. G.

I am writing to see if you have any of the pamphlets "The Association and its work" printed in the Hungarian or German language. We have a number in this district that do not understand the English language very good and we would like to get them interested if it is possible. I think our Association is in for a banner year this year as we have passed our last year's membership number already. If you have the pamphlets on hand, kindly send two dozen and I will remit you the money by return. (Read the letter in this section addressed to Phil Nist.)

H. BARR,

Sec'y Bangor Assn.

Organization of a local branch of the Grain Growers' association was completed on February 8, at Port Reeve, at an enthusiastic gathering. Thirty-seven enrolled. Find enclosed \$18.50 membership fees. The following officers were elected: President A. Armstrong, Secretary-Treasurer C. H. Gravelle, Directors Dan. McDougall, G. Cockian, W. W. Magee, R. Leckie, T. Patrick, A. Cummings. The secretary was authorized to obtain pamphlets, bulletins, etc., concerning matters of interest to farmers. It was moved by W. Mills, seconded by C. Gordon, that this Association petition Council to take necessary steps early in the spring to exterminate gophers as far as possible upon all vacant and unoccupied lands in this municipality. Kindly forward, without delay, any information possible regarding constitution and maintenance of a branch of the Grain Growers' association as we are holding our next meeting on the 20th March and the directors are anxious to get on a good basis as speedily as possible. If you have any literature you think would be of interest to this Association I should be pleased to receive same.

C. H. GRAVILLE,

Sec'y Port Reeve Assn.

Directors at Large:

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Platt, Tantallon.

District Directors:

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THREE AND THIRTY

Enclosed please find order for \$15.00 being membership fees for thirty paid up members to date.

L. A. HUMMASON,

Sec'y, Lockwood Association.

Not so funny, but more business in it.

F. W. G.

A CORRECTION

I was informed by A. C. Arnold, our representative to the convention at Saskatoon, that our fees for 1912 had not been reported as paid. I hold a receipt for \$25.00 dated October 4, 1912. Kindly look into the matter.

A. O. OLSON,

Sec'y, Churchbridge.

A. O. Olson, Esq.—

Yours of the 25th ult. to hand pointing out that your Association was not credited with \$25.00 for which you hold receipt dated October 4. This was a clerical error on our part and was credited to Pleasant Valley association in our ledger. You will note on the printed list Pleasant Valley is credited with \$36.50 (copy of which we enclose) and Pleasant Valley receipts should only be \$11.50. We regret this error very much and thank you for calling our attention to same. But we got no notice from Pleasant Valley.

F. W. G.

Please find enclosed membership fees for 19 members, \$9.50, and \$12.00 for life membership for D. Klink, making \$21.50. We wish to have the loading platform made longer. It only holds two cars. Kindly let us know how to go about it. I am yours for 32,000 members by this time next year.

E. W. ISSAC,

Sec'y, Pangman Association.

Write Grain Commission. Ask for it.

F. W. G.

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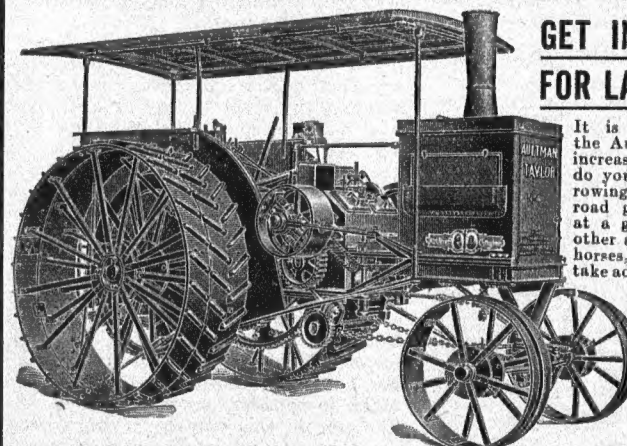
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Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge • Calgary

HOME MAKERS BEING ORGANIZED

I am pleased to be able to report at this time the first great step in the organization of Ladies' Auxiliaries or Home Makers' Clubs in Alberta. I know that a few such organizations have existed in this province before this, but on Saturday last, March 22, I feel that a great stride was taken in the direction of spreading these organizations throughout the province. For on that date we were able to secure the services of Mrs. J. M. Muldrew, principal of the Red Deer Ladies' College, who has had a great deal of experience in Ontario, organizing for the Women's Institutes.

I might say that in our visit to Granum it was as much of an education to myself as to those who were present at the meeting, and I believe that the organization of Home Makers' Clubs would be of immense benefit in many different ways. I think that the Ladies' auxiliaries would be the means of strengthening the men's organizations to a very great extent. They would help to hold the men together by taking their part in the social work, and their presence occasionally at the men's meetings would undoubtedly give a new atmosphere to those meetings and tend to the general uplift of such gatherings. Further, following up the line of Mrs. Muldrew's address on Saturday, there is a vast field for organization among the Home Makers of this Dominion, not only upon the farm but in the towns as well, though our part, of course, will be confined to the country.

At Granum on Saturday we were favored with a number of visitors from Unions as far north as Cayley, Claresholm and other places. The meeting was not as large as it might have been owing to the severe weather, which kept many of the ladies at home. The floor of the opera house was, however, nearly filled, and I believe, from expressions of opinion heard after the meeting, that those present, both men and women, felt amply repaid for braving the weather outside, and I believe that everyone present received much information and many ideas which had not hitherto been brought to their notice, and from the discussion which followed, I feel sure that the farmers of the Granum district will not in the future have to rely on themselves, but will find their wives and daughters organized alongside and anxious to help them on every occasion. My hope is that this initial step may spread to every section of the country. I trust that at some future date, we may again be able to secure the services of Mrs. Muldrew to address other meetings. In the meantime, I have now a number of ideas which I hope to make use of during the course of the next few weeks.

I should be pleased to forward any information to anyone interested and hope at no very distant date to issue a special circular dealing with this matter. I give below a few extracts from the address given by Mrs. Muldrew which I think are well worth the attention of both men and women alike:

Extracts from Mrs. Muldrew's Address

"The difficulties of pioneer life fall generally with greater cruelty, if one might use so harsh a term, upon women than upon men. With the first consideration, the breaking up of the land, every sacrifice that could be made towards the purchasing of better machinery, was made. Women felt that in so doing they were not only helping their husbands, but in one sense were sharing in the benefits in the house, inasmuch as the lessening of the number of farm helpers lessened the work of the women who had to care for those men. But if in any event one or the other had to be helped, you and I know that the average woman would have made the sacrifice, and has made the sacrifice to help her husband. One of the strongest instincts in the heart of every woman is self-sacrifice."

"The study of household science is elevating housekeeping from the level

of drudgery to that of an art. Methods have been standardized, women and young girls are studying these and the inevitable result is increased comfort, happiness and efficiency of those who receive the benefits therefrom. In elevating the calling, we have raised the status of the housekeeper."

"Women often dissipate their energies doing the work of a hired man. They carry and split wood, or carry loads too heavy for them. If we are to have a nation of strong men, it can be done only by having healthy mothers, and no mother should have to lift heavy burdens."

Sometimes the well is placed at the foot of a hill 200 feet from the kitchen door, and the mother is allowed to carry water up to the kitchen for domestic purposes. It was so in my old home, and I can remember my mother carrying water many times from it for cooking purposes. It could very well have been piped into the kitchen, but no one thought of it, and mother did not complain. The hired man will not carry water, so it has to be piped into the barn, but the women do not complain for they cannot very well leave when they are tired of the place, so the thing is left as it is. It is often this hard work that mother has to do, that sends the daughter to the city as soon as she is of age, to the loss of the country and often to the destruction of the girl. Talk about keeping the boys on the farm, why not talk a little about keeping the girls on the farm, or about keeping mother a little longer on the farm? It would be easier to keep the boys on the farm if the girls stayed longer on the adjacent farms. In this respect, life is much the same as it was a few years ago when you and I were younger."

"A recent writer on economics in England said, it is not poverty but want of interest that makes so much social discontent. What then would a study of home problems do for our women but just this—create new interests, give a new meaning to our work and increase our intelligence."

"All young girls should have some dependable source of revenue. It may be that she is allowed to keep chickens or turkeys, etc., or it may be that father gives her a monthly sum for being a mother's help, but let her feel it is her own and not a gift doled out by a more or less indulgent father."

"Health is not the business of the doctor, it is the business of each individual and follows well defined laws. The actual loss to the nation of every good citizen cannot be estimated. Many such deaths are absolutely preventable, and the distinct result of ignorance. The loss through infant mortality is inestimable, and the greatest cause is incorrect feeding. How long do you think the Department at Ottawa would rest if it were known that the greatest loss to the live stock of Canada came through bad feeding? We would have a veritable campaign of education to the farmers of Canada on how to feed young cattle and young calves. Indeed, there are at present a hundred articles written on how to feed young calves, for one that there is on the feeding of children. Here, then, is another subject that women can study for themselves."

"The up-bringing of children demands more study than the raising of chickens."

"Compare the pains with which a man attacks the work of chicken raising with the care and thought that he puts upon the up-bringing of his children."

"If you raise a milk cow and she is a failure, well you know that you can always beef her, but you cannot beef your boy. A mistake there is very serious. He is on your hands for all time, for better, for worse, so long as you both shall live."

"Political economy deals with problems pertaining to the increase of wealth, to the division of wealth in wages, etc. Home economics deal with all the problems pertaining to the spending of money in the maintenance of a home. You can increase your bank

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

account in two ways, by increasing your income, or by diminishing your expenses, and the one is largely the province of the men and the other is largely the province of the women."

I trust that readers of this page will lend every assistance in their power to the work of organizing the Home Makers of this land, for the result would surely be to the benefit not only of the district but the nation in general.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

LARGEST MEETING IN THEIR HISTORY

The largest gathering in the history of our Union, Lake Thelma Union, No. 371, assembled in the schoolhouse on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 22. The proposition to purchase formaldehyde from the Eaton Co. was discussed pro and con. Something over 100 lbs. will be required by the members. A motion to allow outsiders in on the same proposed purchase on the same terms as paid-up members was voted down. A committee was appointed by the president, Mr. Ellwanger, to investigate a case of sickness in the neighborhood and report at the next meeting. The president also spoke on behalf of our official organ, The Guide, and we hope

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

that a goodly number of our members will in the near future become subscribers to our splendid weekly paper. A pleasing innovation was the lunch provided by the ladies. The bachelors paid the bill, but judging by the way the cake and coffee disappeared, they more than got their money's worth. A social entertainment surpassing all former events is being arranged for the middle of next month. We have now a total of 43 members, 11 of whom are new members, having joined since the first of the year.

MORLEY L. SWART, Sec.-Treas.

A meeting of the Brooksley Local, U. F. A., was held in the Jones Valley school house on Friday, Feb. 21, with President J. Sage in the chair. The business was shortened on account of the social evening to follow. The social opened with a song by the president, which was followed by songs, duets, etc., by the ladies and gentlemen present. After the social supper was served by the ladies. During the evening seven new members were enrolled and nine renewals received, bringing the membership up to 31.

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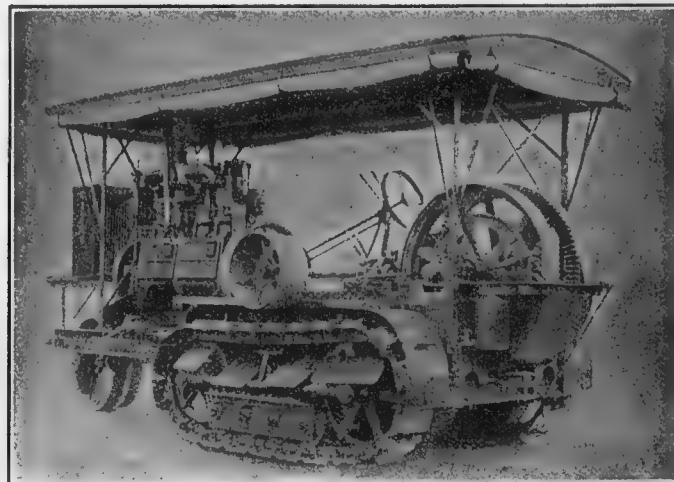
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 R. McKenzie Winnipeg

FARM LABORERS ARRIVE

The first party of farm laborers for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association reached Winnipeg on a special train March 22. They were met at the station by a representative of the Grain Growers, who brought them to the office of the Association, Chambers of Commerce, where they occupied two or three hours writing letters to their friends in the Old Country. The secretary of the Association provided them with a dinner at one of the hotels, and in the afternoon had them directed to their different destinations throughout the province. These men are from the rural districts of the north of England, and all experienced farm laborers. Among the number were several married men, who expect to be able to get their families over throughout the summer, and look forward to the time, in no distant date, when they will be farming for themselves in the Western Provinces.

One sturdy young farm laborer said that he worked at home for 14 shillings a week and paid 10 shillings for his lodgings, and from what he sees since he came to Winnipeg, he thinks a man gets paid for his labor in this country. The party at leaving expressed their appreciation of the attention they received at the Association office.

Two more parties, one on the Corinthian, and one on the Corsican, will reach Winnipeg within the next ten days. Any farmers who want to get help for the summer should make application in good time, as it takes at least six weeks from the time the application is made before the help can be supplied in Manitoba.

Any farmer interested can get all information from Secretary R. McKenzie, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

BALMORAL HOLDS KEEN DEBATE

On Monday night at the Grain Growers' Association meeting here an interesting debate on a popular subject was very cleverly handled by each of the debaters. The subject was "Resolved

that the franchise be extended to women." On the affirmative were Miss E. E. McLaren, pianist and conversationalist, and Jas. Gordon, "The Balmoral Burns," on the negative were H. S. Rutherford, S.C.L., and John Anderson, M.A. There was a large audience and everyone enjoyed listening to the debaters who had all the arguments, or at least the best there are to be given on the subject, and we now feel that we know more about this subject than we ever did before. Many on either side have now confirmed their old convictions. We might add that if this all important question was left to Balmoral women would never vote.

SHADELAND BRANCH IS WIDE AWAKE

Mr. McCuish addressed a meeting in the school house at Shadeland on March 20. The president, Jas. Dudgeon, was in the chair. The seating of the school was completely taken up. At the conclusion of the address the younger members of the organization provided an entertainment of songs, readings and recitations. Rev. Mr. Philips then gave a very able address. Shadeland Branch is in its fourth year and this year they have a larger paid-up membership than ever before. They hold regular monthly meetings for business, social and literary, and the discussion of economics. This is one branch of the Association that is fulfilling the function the Grain Growers' movement is intended to perform, training its members to the study of public questions, the art of speaking and giving expression to opinions formed after thought and consideration. Also supplying the social element that is so much needed in rural life, using the little school house, as every country school house should be used as the social centre of the community. The Grain Growers of this district are supplying a training for their young people that is so sadly lacking in the educational system of our rural schools.

NEW BRANCH AT DUNSTAN

The Grain Growers' Association was organized at Dunstan on Feb. 22. Mr.

M. McCuish, organizer, was present and explained the objects of the Association. The following officers were elected: D. Stewart, president; A. Parry, vice-president; J. Weber, secretary-treasurer; directors—B. Boulton, R. Boulton, R. Duncan, Wm. Keith, J. Godkin, J. Parry, R. Stevenson. This branch has started under good auspices and, with a little work on the part of the officers elected, will become an active branch of the Association.

A. Quelch writes that the Birtle Branch of the Grain Growers' Association is contemplating organizing a co-operative society at Birtle, under the Co-operative Society Act.

Mr. M. McCuish holds a Grain Growers' meeting at Ericksdale on March 26, and organizing meetings at Ashern on March 28, and at several other points in that district, between then and the end of the month.

A LETTER FROM EDEN

Dear Sir:

You will see that we are doing better at this Branch than we did last year. Our membership has increased from 23 to 39. I think there are 12 or 14 farmers in this district who are not members and I am going to give the names of them to the directors and have them persuaded to join us. I might add that we have held four meetings so far this year, at the first one only four members turned up, but at the last three there were thirty and more. Yours truly,

D. F. CHATWIN, Secretary.

OFF TO A GOOD START

On March 8 a Branch of the Grain Growers' Association was organized at Otterburne, and 18 farmers were present at the meeting. All but two enrolled themselves as members, and the other two have joined since. Arrangements were made at that meeting to hold their next on March 20, this meeting to take the form of an oyster supper and literary entertainment. The ladies who have become members of the Association provided the oyster supper. Dan Tolton provided a few selections on the gramophone. Peter Musser gave a reading and then Mrs. W. J. Corbett sang very nicely "Ora Pro Nobis," accompanied on the organ by W. Sharrow.

The hit of the evening was an amusing reading by Miss Smith, relating to a "Lawsuit brought about by a cow eating two turnips." R. McKenzie, of the Central Association, came out from Winnipeg to address the meeting on the aims and purposes of the Association. T. C. Buckland gave a home-product parody on that old Devonshire song, "Widdicombe Fair," bringing in all the names of the Executive of the Otterburne Branch. As an encore he gave a reading in Devonshire dialect, "Farmer Tucker's Gray Mare." After a vote of thanks to the ladies for providing the supper and to Mr. McKenzie for coming out to address the Grain Growers, a very enjoyable evening closed with singing "God Save the King." Some twenty new members were enrolled during the evening, and it is expected that every farmer and farmer's wife of the district will become members of the Association.

T. C. BUCKLAND, Secretary.

MEETING AT VIRDEN

One of the best meetings of the Grain Growers' association for some time was held in the fire hall on the afternoon of March 24, not altogether from point of numbers but the free discussion of farmers' problems. It is a regrettable feature that not a business man in town was present, though some of them own and operate large tracts of land and are so solicitous of farmers attending their Board of Trade meetings. Immediately on President Bayne opening the meeting they got right down to business and for nearly two hours and a half there was no breathing spell. For over an

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

hour the discussion of this local parliament centred around the Grain Growers' Grain Company's elevators here. A committee was appointed to act in the capacity of an advisory board to their head office in Winnipeg. Those appointed were: President E. E. Bayne, W. F. Fitch and J. M. Lasby, and if the elevators are not run to the satisfaction of the farmers they will have themselves to blame, as they have practically full sway over their operation. The question of loading platforms came up. One farmer claimed they should be higher than the car floor and should be closer to car, as at present it is a dangerous trap for horses. This discussion brought out the statement from Mr. Wardell that if the Grain Growers' association should go down the loading platform would go down with it. Farmers who hold aloof from our Association should ponder over this statement, as it is only too true. Another two hours could easily have been spent on other subjects but, the hour being late, they had to adjourn. It was intimated by some members that it would be wise to meet once a month another winter. The president announced that the next meeting will be held after seeding.

W. J. DONAHOE.

SUCCESSFUL BANQUET AT INGELOW

The second Annual Banquet and Social of the Ingelow Branch was held in Ingelow Church on March 13. A blizzard was raging, which affected the attendance very much, but between 70 and 80 people turned out, which was considered a magnificent response to the invitations sent out. If the weather had been favorable we looked for about 250. The banquet was provided by the Ladies' Aid and fully measured up to the high reputation they have made in this line. A number of songs, glees and recitations were given by members and friends of the Branch. Mr. Henders, President of Manitoba G. G.A., and Josiah Bennett, of Austin, gave addresses which were listened to with marked attention. Mr. Henders made a strong appeal to the ladies and especially to the young men of the district to join the Association and study out the economic questions which so greatly affect the farmers at the present time, so that when elections came their votes may be given for a principle and not for a mere party. The address throughout was one which could not fail to impress the audience with a deeper sense of the importance and possibilities of our Association. Mr. Bennett spoke on the tariff, comparing the cost of goods to the farmer with the cost of production and showing in many cases that the pecuniary benefits accruing to the manufacturer from the tariff alone were more than sufficient to pay the wages of all the employees engaged in the business. Mr. Bennett also sang a couple of songs with his old-time vigor. The meeting was a success, but there is a feeling that next year we will steer clear of the 13th and have better weather.

J. E. BOOTH.

Ingelow, Man.

EMERGENCY FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$303.00
Birtle	37.00
Oak Lake	10.00
Franklin	10.00
Elmbank	10.00
Beresford	10.00
C. Empson	5.00
Rosser	5.00
Empire	10.00
Jos. Bennett	10.00
Bethany	10.00
Salem	10.00
Boissevain	10.00
Ingelw	10.00
Lenore	10.00
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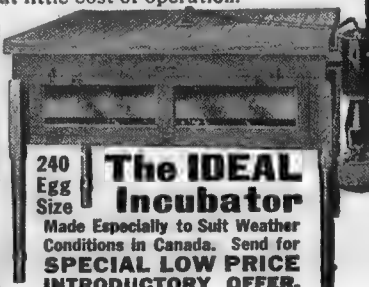
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Chick Food, 25c up
White Diar. Rem., 25c, 50c
Regulator, 25c, 50c, \$1
Lice Killer, 25c, 50c

Pratts 160-page poultry book 10c by mail

The Mail Bag

(Continued from Page 8)

went to work and organized the same as the farmers have done in Saskatchewan, where, with the assistance of the government, they have formed the Co-operative Elevator Company of Saskatchewan; if every district would do the same and organize a farmers' elevator along with a co-operative store, it would be doing away with the middlemen that are making their living off the producers.

If the farmers were organized the same as anybody else, all the farmers could sell their produce to their co-operative stores and elevators and then have a central store for distribution to the consumer and then the consumers will know where to go to buy their goods and will do away with the middleman's profit. I think if the farmers only made up their minds and got to work to organize in earnest, they would have no trouble in getting the government to help them to get the business going by forming a co-operative company and getting the farmers to pay in a percentage of the money and let the government loan the balance for a number of years. The government has already done that for Saskatchewan so why cannot they do the same for the other provinces?

A. H. DETMOLD.

Duck Mountain P.O., Man.

REAL GRIEVANCES

Editor, Guide:—I herewith enclose my subscription for six months to The Grain Growers' Guide and I would like to say that there is no paper I read with greater pleasure, knowing that it is edited by a just man, proof against bribery and above suspicion, and for this reason I believe you will do me the kindness of publishing the following two sad grievances that if continued will render it simply impossible for any new settler to make even a living on a homestead.

The first has to do with a thresherman's rights. Has a thresherman the right to thresh the best of a crop and leave the worst without the owner of the crop's permission? If so, where is the line to be drawn? My wheat threshed out at 10 bushels to the load and 40 bushels could go through the separator in an hour easily. At 10 cents per bushel, which I paid, this would bring him in \$4 an hour. Now this selfish man left my crop after threshing eight loads, leaving at least 20 loads of stocks to be burnt. How on earth is a small settler to live if this iniquitous work is to go on? I can reckon at the lowest estimate this land cost me \$120 for working up and \$30 for seed and all I have got out of it is less than \$20.

The other grievance is the elevator man, evidently the dirty tool of some iniquitous combine, who offered me 24 cents a bushel for my wheat when it was fetching 56 cents at Winnipeg. Are these gross injustices likely to exalt a nation? Will not Canada be a decaying one if they are allowed to go on? Will not these homesteads be looked upon as the biggest fraud of the century? I leave these questions for you and the readers of The Guide to settle.

Battleford, Sask. A. JONES.

FARMERS VERSUS C.P.R.

Editor, Guide:—For some years there has been profound dissatisfaction amongst farmers in the Canadian Pacific irrigation belt east of Calgary. Representations were repeatedly made to the head office of the railway company at Calgary. No relief of a practical nature was ever offered, the C.P.R. alone discriminating between those few of the farmers who assisted the C.P.R. by keeping the matter hushed up, and those who demanded an adjustment. The C.P.R. kept on trying to enforce collections regardless of whether the classification which the C.P.R. itself had made of the lands was correct, or whether the classification which the government might make of the lands would be the correct classification. In the dry year of 1910 most of the men who tried to irrigate could either not get the water at all, or the delivery was so delayed and inadequate that the crops were lost.

There were numerous farmers who that year tried to irrigate their lands and have since then learned that the water prevented the grain from maturing on these lands for one and even two years following the irrigation. There is a strong opinion that the consistency of the soil, with perhaps a few exceptions, and the climatic conditions on the whole

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do not allow for the possibility of the existence of irrigable lands in this district. In addition to this comes the tremendous areas of rough land and low lying places, the expense of which in connection with the levelling of the land, the building of expensive flumes and drainage, would make practical irrigation impossible. Many farmers have had the experience that the non-irrigable lands have given far better crop returns, and it is a general thing to hear farmers state that they henceforth will not irrigate, as the water first seems to stunt the growth too much and then keeps the straw growing without maturing in the head before the frost kills the grain. The short season also makes irrigation of any considerable area perfectly impossible.

Things began at last to get so desperate that a small group of farmers came together about two years ago and determined to obtain satisfaction one way or the other. After nearly two years of fruitless efforts it was found perfectly useless to interview the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, who had charge of the irrigation department, and it was therefore decided to call upon the Dominion government. Subsequent to this, circulars were sent out to farmers in the irrigation block inviting them to join and subscribe to a general fund to enable the farmers to enforce their rights. As a result some twenty thousand dollars were subscribed and the subscription lists are steadily increasing. Some 300 farmer complaints were registered with the Dominion government.

The Dominion government immediately responded to the call of the farmers and started to investigate matters. As a result of the negotiations carried on between the farmers and the government some startling information was received, all of which had previously been held back by the railway company. The farmers found out that the final plans for the irrigation works had not been filed with the government or approved by the government, a thing which the law prescribes, that the Canadian Pacific Railway company had not yet received a license permitting them to tap the water from the Bow River for irrigation purposes, and that the public statement made by the Canadian Pacific Railway company, and upon which they had been selling these so called irrigable lands, namely:—The government stands behind the settler and sees to it that he gets a sufficient and perpetual supply of water for live stock raising and irrigation, was perfectly untrue, as no such guarantee had been given by the government.

After two to three years of persistent work things came to that heading where they are for the present. The Dominion government notified the Canadian Pacific Railway company that the government would step in and reclassify the so called irrigable lands themselves, and requested the C.P.R. not to collect any further payments either on land or water rental till the matter had been adjusted, whilst at the same time informing the Canadian Pacific Railway company that if the company continued to harass the farmers, either by action of law or demand for payments, the government would intervene on behalf of the farmers and take such action as might be found necessary for the full protection of the farmers.

The whole matter has been handled by the farmers' irrigation committees in an organized and thoroughly business like manner, and the above represents the work of the combined irrigation committees for the entire block from 1910 down to the present day.

Many stories might be told of the undue influence which has often been brought to bear upon the farmers, who have held out for their rights, by the Canadian Pacific Railway company and their hirelings, and also of the threats of economic ruin which the company were going to inflict on certain men, and of the sneers of the unintelligent minds, but it will be a proud chapter in the history of the United Farmers of Alberta, that those committees who were elected by the farmers throughout the irrigation block, stood shoulder to shoulder through the trying times, protecting those interests which they had received in trust by their fellow farmers, and the reason why they have succeeded in their work was due to the strong and united support of the farmers throughout the block and also the feeling of the truthfulness of their cause.

HENRY SORESENSEN,
Chairman, Farmers' Combined
Irrigation and Publicity Committees
Strathmore, Alberta, March 18, 1913.

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MONEY-MAKING FARM—1,000 APPLE trees.—James Wilson, ex-secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, after personally inspecting New York State farms, said: "Hereafter, when a young man with a few hundred dollars asks where he can engage in farming to the best advantage, I shall ask that he be directed to the possibilities existing throughout New York State." This splendid 186-acre New York State farm is better than the average: Smooth, machine-worked fields, cut 75 tons hay, brook and spring-watered pasture for 40 cows, lots of wood, 1,000 apple trees, 800 sugar maples, and only two miles to railroad station, stores, high school, milk station; 2-story 10-room house, 50-ft. barn, silo, milk house; owner has made money, is buying larger farm; if taken now includes 20 cows, 2 horses, lot of machinery, dairy utensils, wagons, sugar tools, farming tools, etc.; price for all only \$5,900, with \$1,600 cash, balance very easy terms. Traveling directions to see this and other splendid New York State farms, page 38, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 86," just out, biggest and best farm catalogue ever issued, giving reliable information regarding soils, crops raised, markets, climate, etc., all the best farming districts of the East. Write today for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 8201, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE IN SWAN RIVER, MANITOBA—S.E. 1/4 29-36-27, adjoining town of Swan River, about 700 population, 150 acres, 20 acres cultivated and now sown to winter wheat. First crop. A good dairy proposition to supply the town and a creamery within half-mile. Very reasonable terms to man who has stock and will put on improvements. Part fenced and fence posts on the ground for balance. Five acres of this property already sold for \$100.00 an acre. Only a good man need apply. Thos. L. Swift, Box 1669, Calgary, Alta. 14-8

TWO FARMS TO SELL OR RENT, ON crop or cash payments. The north half of Section 24, Township 8, Range 81, and the south-east quarter of Section 12, in Township 4, Range 80, both west of the Principal Meridian in Saskatchewan, close to Carleton Place and Gainsborough. Apply for particulars to Messrs. Adolph and Blake, Northern Crown Bank Chambers, Brandon, Manitoba, solicitors for the owner. 11-17

FOR SALE, DIRT CHEAP—ONE OF THE best half sections, Goose Lake District, 190 acres under cultivation. House, large barn, good granaries. Abundance of water. Ideal for grain or mixed. Half cash, easy terms. G. Forster, Marriott, Sask. 12-8

FOR SALE OR RENT—800 ACRE improved Grain and Dairy Farm, joining Okotoks, near Calgary. A bargain. Good terms. Apply to L. W. Barrett, Aldersyde, Alta. 12-4

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER WHO has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM MACHINERY

SMALL OUTFIT COMPLETE—FOR QUICK sale at about half original cost. 15 H.P. International Gasoline Engine, smallest size. Case steel separator, all attachments. Outfit in excellent condition. At Togo, Sask. Write R. Kennedy, Bruce, Alta. 13-2

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW JOHN Deere engine gang, plowed four hundred acres. Breaker bottoms, two sets shares, fins, coulters and stubble bottoms. H. Dempsey, Gregg, Man. 13-6

FOR SALE—25 H.P. INTERNATIONAL Tractor, Autman-Taylor Separator, 8-furrow Cockshutt plows. Will sell one or all cheap for quick sale. John Steele, Birch Creek, Sask. 9-6

TWENTY HORSE POWER INTERNATIONAL Tractor, Cockshutt Plows, Autman-Taylor Separator. Run two seasons. All good condition. Price seventeen hundred dollars. Snap. Wm. Putnam, Gros Ventre, Alta. 14-4

FOR SALE—THRASHING OUTFIT COMPLETE, with sheaf loader, cock car and sleeping caboose. Jas. Doda, Strassburg, Sask. 13-6

FOR SALE—15-30 OIL PULL RUMELY Engine, almost new. H. Vosper, St. Louis, Man. 14-2

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OFFERINGS: Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Short-horn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man. 24-17

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Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

SEED OATS—PEDIGREED BANNER, Abundance, and No. 22. Big, strong seed. Tested purity and germination. Prices defy competition. Investigate this. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-6

SIX THOUSAND BUSHELS THOUSAND Dollar Seed Oats. Original seed from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Write for sample and particulars. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 9-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-17

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.30 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-18

MARQUIS, \$1.10, RE-CLEANED. 99% pure, bags ten cents per bushel extra. Will deliver to most stations for \$1.25, bags included. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alta. 14-2

GRASS, ALFALFA, CLOVER SEED—Write for free circular. Unsurpassed quality seed. Right prices. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-8

10,000 BUSHELS PURE MARQUIS Wheat, grown on breaking and summer fallow on my farm near Dundurn. \$1.25 per bushel in car-load lots. O. F. Mellicke, Dundurn, Sask. 11-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON CLEAN land. Graded a very good sample 1 N. Weighs 64 lb. to the bushel. Carefully re-cleaned. Prices and sample an application. Special rates for carload lots. Walter Simpson, Box 156 Brownlee, Sask. 11-8

PURE NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY Seed. \$7.00 per hundred, bags included. R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Man. Echo Seed Farm. 14-2

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYEGRASS SEED—Good, clean. Ten dollars hundred lbs., bags extra. Geo. Lane, McTaggart, Sask. 10-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—WON FIRST PRIZE at the Manitoba Winter Fair. Price \$1.50 a bushel, Redvers. T. A. Lord, Redvers, Sask. 11-5

MARQUIS WHEAT, CLEANED—\$1.00 PER bushel, f.o.b. Strome. Bags extra. John Spohn, Strome, Alta. 10-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE AND WELL cleaned. Grown on breaking. \$1.25, sacks extra. Box 24, Macklin, Sask. 14-8

FOR SALE—GOOD OLEAN TIMOTHY Seed, 5 cents per lb., sacks extra. A. Bruch, Ell. Man. 12-6

SEED OATS—BLACK VICTOR. HEAVY cropper, 43 lbs bushel, 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c, f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley, 800 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 8-18

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE, GOOD, FROM summerfallow, re-cleaned, \$1.50 per bushel, bags free. J. E. Frith, Moomsina, Sask. 11-6

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF GARTON'S No. 22 Oats, thoroughly cleaned, yielded 95 bus. acre. New bags free, 90c per bushel, f.o.b. Edam, Sask. Y. Stegelm. 9-8

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. 6 cents per lb. Israel Blakley, Sinitaluta, Sask. 13-8

SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—ONE CAR-load, grown on new breaking. Absolutely pure. Price \$1.50 per bushel. Re-cleaned. New cotton bags included. Samples on request. F.O.B. on cars. Also a large quantity of American Banner oats, good and pure. Guaranteed to be free from noxious weeds. Price 40c per bushel. For further information apply to M. W. Bulton, Deepdale, Man. 14-8

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR and Royal Russets. One Dollar per bushel, bags free. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-18

"ROCHESTER ROSE," CALIFORNIA Snowflake.—Both prize winners. Grown from hand-selected seed. \$2.00 bushel, bags free, Goule and Son, Maple Bush, Elbow, Sask. 11-6

MISCELLANEOUS

FLOUR—FARMERS, BUY FLOUR IN CLUB lots from the Farmer's Mill, Empire Patent, Two-Seventy; Cook's Pride, Two-Fifty; Sweet Home, Two-Thirty. Get prices on car lots. One Northern Milling Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 9-6

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-17

FOR SALE—TWO 200-EGG CAPACITY incubators, slightly soiled, in perfect condition. \$25.00 each, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd., 894 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 13-17

HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE Study. Free on application. Secretary International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 11-18

HORSES

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM—CLYDESDALES—Imported and home bred. Stud headed by imported "Gallant Argyle." Shorthorns, dairy strain. In Yorkshire hogs and White Wyandotte poultry the best breeding stock is kept. O. V. Hodgson, Cowley, Alta. 14-18

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, Bouton No. 64535. Horse in prime condition, good foal getter. Cheap for cash. Apply for particulars, Wm. Van Vleet, Quinton, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION Vulcan 2nd. Was champion as a 3-year-old at Regina fair, when owned by P. M. Bredt. For prices and terms apply to Walter W. Thompson, Riga, Sask. 9-6

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

PURE BRED REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Stallion, rising 2 years old, for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 9-6

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, Mares and Fillies, imported and home-bred, from yearlings up. Best of breeding, lowest prices. Apply William Barron, Pilot Mound, Man. 14-4

WANT TO BUY WELL MATED PAIR OF four-year-old mares. Pure bred, Clydesdale or Percheron. Guaranteed sound and gentle. Frank Park, Scott, Sask. 13-2

TENDERS

INGLEFORD, SASK., GRAIN GROWERS' Association calls for sealed tenders on car load twine. Bids must be in by May 1st. G. W. Kurtz, Sec.-Treas. 13-2

BUTTER

BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-17

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.O.

EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Hawkins Prize Winning strain at Boston and New York, but Western raised. \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 14-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns, four dollars per hundred, 75c per thirteen; Single Comb White Leghorn and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 75c per 13. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 13-6

LIGHT BRAHMAS—THE REAL CANA- dian chicken. Eggs from the best laying strain in America. Fifteen eggs \$8, thirty eggs \$5, 100 eggs \$15. Every egg guaranteed fertile. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS—TRAP NESTED Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs two dollars per fifteen. Few Leghorn Cockerels, two dollars each. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 12-6

DO YOU WANT BARRED ROCK, S. O. B. I. Red, or S. O. W. Leghorn baby chicks? Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write me. Robt. Wilson, Eburne Station, B.O. 11-6

EGGS FOR SALE—FROM PURE BRED Barred Rocks, \$4.50 per hundred, or \$1.50 per setting. F. Daw, Gleichen, Alta. 13-6

BLACK ORPINGTONS, CHOICE COCKER- els for sale. Eggs in season. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-6

A FEW CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTONS AND Barred Rock Cockerels. Price Two Dollars each. A Hunter, Binscarth, Man. 13-2

BARRED ROCKS—AT THE RECENT Manitoba Poultry show I won Second and Third Cocks; Second Cockerel; Third and Fourth pens. Females for sale. Eggs Two Dollars per setting. J. H. Clark, Virden, Man. 12-6

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING from Provincial Prize Winners. Three and Five Dollars per setting. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 14-6

A NUMBER OF GOOD BARRED ROCK PUL- lets for sale at \$1.00 each. Apply to Miss J. Charters, Holland, Man.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$1.75 each. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 14-8

SETTING EGGS FOR SALE—BARRED PLY- mouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S.O. White Leghorns, 15 for \$1.00, 100 for \$5.00. Mrs. W. W. Hoffman, Borden, Sask. 14-2

SITTINGS OF 15 EGGS FROM PRIZE- winning R. C. R. I. Reds, \$2.50. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 13-13

STILL HAVE A FEW GOOD ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red Cockerels for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 13-6

H. J. STEVENSON, BOX 47, BOISSEVAIN. Man.—Buff Orpington and Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. None better. 14-2

HITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—TWO Dollars each. Henry Horne, Zealandia, Sask. 9-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR Sale—W. Dawson, Juniata, Sask. 12-8

PEKIN DRAKES—1ST PRIZE BIRDS, \$3. J. Spindlove, Vanscoy, Sask.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Hardy northern grown stock. Senator Dunlap, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary, Clyde Warfield and other leading varieties. Price \$10.00 per thousand, express charges prepaid. 10% discount on orders with remittance in full received before March 20th. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.O. 10-10

PROF. HANSEN'S HARDY STRAWBERRY Plants. Stand Manitoba winters without protection. Dollar-fifty per hundred. Also Dunlap, Crescent, etc. Boughen and Olson, Valley River, Man. 12-8

SWINE

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK.
Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-11

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. Buff Orpington Cockerels. This farm and stock complete for sale. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 18-11

FOR SALE CHEAP—30 YOUNG REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls of good type and quality, also females, and also a good string of registered Clydesdales, registered Yorkshires, Dairy cows and grade ewes. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 18-11

FOR SALE—ONE SIX-YEAR-OLD, PEDIGREED Ayrshire Bull (Leanssock Helen's Oyama), Imp. 26338 (7290). Also one purebred Ayrshire bull, rising three-year-old. E. T. Carter, St. Louis Guilbert, Man. 18-2

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. 18-11

HOLSTEINS—PURE-BRED—WHITE FOR prices and terms. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 10-6

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-11

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

No. 1 SEASONED WHITE POPLAR CORD-wood, \$2.50 per cord, F.O.B. St. Louis. H. Vosper, St. Louis, Man. 9-6

LUMBER AND POSTS

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS. Write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 12-6

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 84-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

FARM HANDS

AN EXPERIENCED CARPENTER RE-quires job as farm hand. Thoroughly understands horses and cattle. Would suit a farmer who intends building. Anyone willing to provide a passage from England for this man should apply to W. Greaves, Box 266, Souris, Man. State terms.

CO-OPERATION

The following books will be sent to any address postpaid on receipt of price. We can recommend them. Those marked * are in stock in The Guide office. Others will be ordered direct from the publishers and will take about ten days or two weeks longer.

* **CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE**, by H. W. Wolff. The author is the leading authority on co-operation in English speaking countries and has studied at first hand the systems followed in the various European countries. In this book he goes very fully into every phase of the co-operative question and gives a vast amount of practical and valuable information on the subject. The book contains 378 pages and is fully indexed. Some of the chapters are "General Principles," "Co-operative Supply of Goods," "Disposal of Grain," "Live Stock Improvement," "Co-operative Insurance," "Co-operation for Common Use of Machinery." Mr. Wolff gives his information in a manner easily understood and with a view of aiding farmers who desire to go into co-operative work of any kind. Price.....\$2.25

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS, by John Lee Coulter.—This book shows the advantages to be gained by co-operation in the marketing of all kinds of farm produce as well as in the purchase of their supplies. Price.....\$1.00

HOW TO CO-OPERATE, by Herbert Myrick.—This book is full of valuable information for farmers and their wives who are anxious to co-operate with their neighbors for mutual advantage. Price.....\$1.00

* **CO-OPERATIVE STORES**, by George Keen and Townsend.—This booklet tells how co-operative stores have been worked out with great success by laboring men in Eastern Canada and by farmers in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Price.....10c. 3 copies for 25c.

CO-OPERATION.—This magazine is published monthly and is the organ of the Right Relationship League, Guarantee Building, Minneapolis, Minn. This is the league that has organized co-operative stores all over Minnesota and Wisconsin. Those who wish to study co-operation would do well to subscribe to this magazine for a year at least. Send your orders direct to the above address with express order for \$1.00.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

How to Make a Local Association

Continued from Page 8

trust of ourselves. Every opposed interest dreads the increase of organization among the farmers, and we have plenty of evidence on all sides of us to show that almost everyone else except the farmer himself realizes what a great lever the Association must eventually become. If you want a real live local Association, one that will help you take your right standing in your community, don't be a knocker, have a little faith in yourself and in your fellow-farmers. Don't be like the farmer, who, when asked how his crop turned out, said, "Oh! it turned out worse than I expected, in fact I expected it would."

We simply have to organize, because on every hand we are dealing with thoroughly organized interests. We might as well try with the reaping-hook to compete with the modern binder as try to better our condition simply by our separate individual efforts. Because some farmers have succeeded after working away by themselves for years does not prove that we do not need to organize and is no reason why we should continue to give the man who handles our products a larger profit from our labor than we get ourselves. In concluding let us determine to get and use this great implement of organization, which lies at our hand, before we are caught and crushed by some other of the many organized forces of relentless greed.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM HELP

The first party of assisted farm laborers for the Saskatchewan government, numbering about sixty, arrived in Regina this week and were immediately distributed to the farmers of the province. The party was made up of ten married couples and forty single men, and were strong, healthy people giving every promise of being very desirable farm servants. Other parties will be arriving regularly during April and as it is expected that a very large number will be secured this year those farmers of the province requiring help should make early application to the Bureau of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Regina, in order that the men may be distributed in time for the spring work. The men brought out last year by the Saskatchewan Government have almost without exception proved to be first class workmen and their employers were well pleased.

ON THE INSIDE

No one would suspect from the London despatches that the only reason why the British government makes all this ado about Panama canal tolls is the compelling power of the great Canadian Pacific Railroad interests.

No one would suspect from the Washington despatches that the only reason why we are urged to accede to the demands of the British government is the controlling power of the American transcontinental railroads, eager to destroy the competition of the canal.

Yet these are the plain facts about this international episode. All the talk, newspaper and forensic, about "observing our sacred treaty obligations" and "advancing the cause of international amity" has exactly this origin and none other.

The railroads are afraid of the canal and wish to throttle it.

They pull the string and a dutiful press does the rest.

These facts as above set down are perfectly well known, recognized and admitted in Washington. Not a hint of them gets outside of the District of Columbia.

When you get past the fuss and feathers, what is the real government of the world today?—Things as they are.

LEGALIZED MURDER

The lower House of our Legislature did a good thing when it voted to abolish capital punishment in Nebraska. Let us hope that the senate will concur. Hanging and other forms of capital punishment are only legalized murder. Many a person that believes murderers should be killed would not spring the trap on the gallows or even be present at a hanging. We should not ask someone else to do what we ourselves would not do. The blood of murderers need not be upon us as a people; society is fully protected when murderers are shut up.—Nebraska Farmer.

SHIP US YOUR

Furs, Skins, Peltries

THANK
YOU!

We sincerely thank you for the shipments received this season. We are withdrawing our advertising until next Fall, and whilst the season for Raw Furs remains open, would request you to kindly communicate direct with us for prices, advice as to shipping, or anything pertaining to our line.

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS, WINNIPEG, CAN.

Raise Poultry and Make Money!

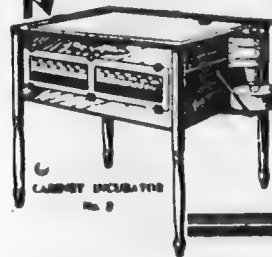
YOUR PROFITS ARE SURE IF YOU USE A

"CABINET" GUARANTEED INCUBATOR

Cabinet Incubators are built to hatch strong, healthy chicks—the greatest number and with least expense. It's guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction in every respect. No incubator can equal it in producing powers, for the "Cabinet" is built to meet Western conditions.

Our 1913 Catalogue tells you why we can guarantee the "Cabinet" Incubator. It shows you how the incubator is constructed and how it is peculiarly adapted to this Western country.

Write today and we will send this interesting book by return mail, free of all cost.



The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

593 ERIN STREET, WINNIPEG

Seven Dead Gophers
For One Cent

No doubt you know, from costly experience, how much damage a colony of live gophers can do to your crops. Probably you know, too, how hard it is to get rid of them.

Here is the most effective way:

Get a 50c. package of "Gophercide", which will make half a gallon of solution—enough to poison a gallon of wheat and kill over 350 gophers—7 for a cent.

"GOPHERCIDE"
(Registered)

is a new preparation which our chemists have devised. It has a strychnine base, and equal killing power, but it is free from the extremely bitter taste which the gophers detest in ordinary strychnine.

"Gophercide" dissolves easily and completely in warm water, and penetrates through and through the wheat, instead of staying on the outside, as some poisons do. Grain treated with "Gophercide" retains its killing

power indefinitely, even when exposed to the weather.

"Gophercide" is equally effective in exterminating prairie dogs, rats, field mice and squirrels, and when used on meat it attracts and destroys wolves, coyotes and foxes.

Get a 50c. package of "Gophercide" and try it out as soon as the gophers appear in the spring. Every female killed early means dozens less during the year. If your druggist cannot supply you, write our nearest Branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,
Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,
Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London.

CAEW
"BAT"
PLUG TOBACCO

THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC.



No Other Hosiery Offers This—

Foot-clothing that fits with absolute perfection, for reasons you will readily see if you'll glance at the picture here . . . the only hose made that is permanently shaped to the foot and leg, and that is both **Seamless and Snug-Fitting**

You would not think of buying hose with a seam up the front of the leg . . . wouldn't that be ugly and uncomfortable? Probably you buy the kind with a seam up the back only because you didn't know there was a kind free from that discomfort and unsightliness. There is, however. You can get the *better* kind in any weight or color if you buy hosiery made by

Penmans Limited

Paris . . . Canada
Underwear, Sweaters, Hosiery

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Pen-Angle
Full-Fashioned
Seamless
Hosiery



The "ANDOVER" is the fashionable type of single-breasted, two-button suit that is now being worn extensively in London and New York. You will be delighted with it. \$12.50
If these coats are made double-breasted style, 75c extra.
Duty Free and Carriage Paid.

Your Local Tailor couldn't make a Profit if he Sold You a Suit Like This for \$25.00. We Sell it to You for \$12.50, and Make a Profit, Too

Learn why. Your local tailor buys goods in single suit lengths. Four profits come out of the cloth before it reaches his hands. You pay these four profits when you buy from him.

You save these profits when you buy from us, because we buy all our suitings direct from the mill, and give you the benefit of our tremendous buying power.

Here's a fair offer: Send us your name and address, and we will mail you, absolutely free, 72 pattern pieces of the finest English suitings you ever saw. With the patterns will come a booklet telling all about the successful Catesby "made-to-measure" tailoring system.

Read it. You'll understand why hundreds of shrewd, well-dressed Canadians buy their clothes direct from us in London, and save half of what they would otherwise have to pay their local tailor.

Don't put this matter off—you'll soon be needing a spring or summer suit. Send now, while the thought is in your mind.

Remember, your suit comes right to your door, all carriage and duty charges paid by us. And that every suit is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. Orders are shipped five days after we receive them in London. Address our nearest Canadian office.

CATESBYS Ltd. Dept. 119 West Wellington St., Toronto
K Coronation Bldg., Montreal
180 Princess Street, Winnipeg

Or write direct to CATESBYS LTD., Tottenham Court Road, London.

HERE'S A GREAT TEST: When you get patterns, take one to your local tailor. Ask him what he will charge you to make a suit of such an imported cloth. Then compare his price with that asked by Catesby.



125-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$13.75

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Five year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 226, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

Canadian Mill Capacity

Possible Output Excessive—Idle Time About 50 Per Cent. of Capacity.
Projects for 1913 will add 18,000 Barrels to Daily Output.

The milling capacity of Canada does not increase as fast as the casual observer might think in view of the spectacular rise of the country into prominence as a producer of wheat. Nevertheless, the increase from year to year is substantial and the present promise is that 1913 will be the biggest in point of new capacity that has been experienced.

Something over a year ago the Northwestern Miller published a table showing the flour-milling capacity of the various Canadian provinces, as compiled by its Canadian branch offices, the total for the whole country working out in round figures at 99,000 barrels per day. Of this total a little more than half was east of the lakes, the actual figures being 54,700 barrels. Since then an entirely new canvass of the field has been made and, after allowing all proper deductions for fires and other losses and adding the new mills completed in 1911-12, we find the total daily capacity of all provinces now to be 111,208 barrels, an increase for the year of 12,200 barrels. Of this new capacity 10,000 barrels is east of the lakes and the remainder west of that division.

These figures do not indicate that Western Canada, the part of the country in which the great bulk of its wheat is grown, is getting its proper share of the expansion, but the disproportion was partly accidental and will be compensated for in 1913, when the West is to build a number of new mills of largest capacity and finest possible equipment.

The actual figures of present Canadian capacity by provinces, with comparisons for 1911, are as follows:

West of the Lakes			
	No.	1912 Capacity	1911 Capacity
British Columbia	8	1,180	1,080
Alberta	33	7,345	4,150
Saskatchewan	41	7,420	7,675
Manitoba	53	16,135	16,900
Ontario	4	14,500	14,500
East of the Lakes			
Ontario	358	46,623	40,233
Quebec	39	14,610	11,065
New Brunswick	47	1,755	1,755
Nova Scotia	31	905	905
Prince Edw. Island	20	735	745
Totals	634	111,208	99,008

To any one familiar with the business these figures will make it clear that there is no lack of mills in Canada. A capacity such as that given is equal to the requirements of fully 30,000,000 people, while the actual population of the coun-

try is not over 8,000,000. This leaves a wide margin for export trade and it might be supposed that Canada engages largely in this. As a matter of fact the exports of flour do not amount to over 4,000,000 barrels per annum and mill owners declare that most of this is sold at cost or thereabouts. Where, then, if these mills are worked to their capacity, does the flour go? The truth is the missing factor is represented by idle time and is equal to fully 50 per cent. of the total possible output of the country.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing that the big merchant milling companies of Canada are not in a prosperous condition or that their mills are idle for any considerable part of the time. One could easily name 50 or more plants in various parts of the country that are busy for a high percentage of the year, but this is equivalent to saying that the others are getting even less than a fair share of the business and that many are a standing loss to their owners.

The millbuilding program of Canada for the year 1913, as far as this is known at present, includes at least six new plants of capital importance, west of Winnipeg, these representing a combined capacity of not less than 12,000 barrels per day; while Eastern Canada will see increases to existing mills of about 6,000 barrels per day.

If all this surplus milling capacity is to be profitably employed, Canada will have to evolve a public policy for its encouragement that will make possible a maximum of efficiency and economy in the handling of export business. Means will require to be found whereby the Canadian miller may be put on terms of absolute equality with those in other countries who grind Canadian wheat in competition with him. The terms and cost of transportation as between wheat and flour must be brought into line and every other factor entering into the proposition will need the closest study. These tasks are such as any government may well undertake, and from every economic standpoint it will be good business if this is done. At present the flour mills of Canada are consuming about 70,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, while their normal capacity is about twice that quantity and the wheat to employ this normal capacity is flowing past their doors and out of the country in its raw state to be turned into flour elsewhere.

A. H. BAILEY,
In Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.


Wilson for Direct Legislation

Mr. Wilson made a special declaration in a speech in New Haven on September 25 on the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Having argued for direct primaries and the direct election of United States Senators, he said:

Let's get another step deeper. I hope you won't, any of you, think I am going too far in even mentioning in your presence those extreme doctrines of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. It is the last word that makes most men shrink. Let no man deceive himself by the fallacy that anybody proposes to substitute Direct Legislation by the people or a direct reference of laws voted in the legislature by the vote of the people for representative government. The Initiative is a means of recapturing the seat of legislative authority on behalf of the people themselves; the Referendum is a means of seeing to it that unrepresentative measures are not put upon the statute book, but are checked by being submitted to the vote of the people. When you come to the Recall, the principle is that if an administrative officer is so corrupt or so unwise as to be doing things that are likely to lead to all sorts of mischief in the future, it will be possible by a process prescribed by the law to get rid of that officer before the end of his term. I don't see how any man who is grounded in the traditions of American affairs, particularly as they derive their origin from New England, can find any valid objection to the Recall of administrative officers. It is another matter when it comes to the judiciary. I myself have never been in favor of the recall of judges—not that some judges haven't deserved to be recalled—that isn't the point. But because that is treating the symptoms

instead of the disease. The disease lies deeper and sometimes it is very very virulent and very dangerous. There have been courts in the United States that were controlled by private interests. There have been supreme courts in our States, at which, men without privilege could not get justice. There have been corrupt judges. There have been controlled judges. There have been judges who acted as other men's servants, and not as the servants of the public. And there can be no moral objection to removing such men from public service. You feel, as I feel, that the judiciary process is the ultimate safeguard of the things we want to hold stable in this country. But suppose that that safeguard is corrupt. . . . Would you remedy it by recalling the judges? . . . You wouldn't be cutting deep enough. Where you want to go is to the process by which judges are picked out. And when you get there you lead to the moral of this whole discussion, because the moral of it all is that the people of the United States have suspected until their suspicion has been justified by all sorts of substantial and unanswerable evidence, that in place after place, at turning point after turning point, in the history of this country, we have been controlled by private understandings and not by the public interest, and that influences which were improper, if not corrupt, have determined everything from the making of laws to the administration of justice. This thing that grows like a canker in our vitals must be cut out; though I grant you it must be cut out with the skill and knowledge, and the tenderness of the surgeon who will not disturb the vital tissues to which this ugly thing is attached. —The Public, Oct. 4, 1912.

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST



THE PEERLESS

Braaced Like a Steel Bridge

JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

Peerless Gates

are made of first-class material. Frame work of 1½ inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Dairying in California is a very profitable business

The growing season is such that a milch cow can be kept at her best for one year on one acre of ground, and she will earn you \$10 a month.

Alfalfa, which here finds a congenial home, is the best possible food for dairy stock.

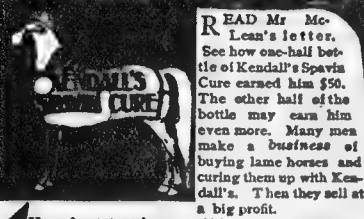
Expensive shelter for the animals is not necessary.

Local creameries take the cream at top prices. Last year the average price paid for butterfat was about 32½ cents per pound.

No room here to tell the whole story. Send for our new book, "Dairying in the San Joaquin Valley." It goes into detail, and is interesting to read.

C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent,
A. T. & S. F. Ry.,
2233 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

One Half Bottle Earned Him \$50



Kendall's Spavin Cure

and be ready to cure cases of Curb, Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths or lameness from bruises or other causes! Thousands of other Farmers are doing it—have been doing it for over 35 years. It's the old, safe, remedy you can depend on. Get a bottle at once and see how much it will save or make for you. At drug-gists \$1 a bottle; 6 for \$5. Ask your druggist for book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write to **DR. J. J. KENDALL, COMPANY**, Keeseburg Falls, Vermont.

74

Port Wad, Nova Scotia, Jan. 1, 11. Gentlemen: Last fall I bought a mare that I got cheap on account of joint. I tried your Spavin Cure and a half bottle removed it. That half bottle earned me \$50.00. Very truly yours, Lauchy McLean.

Model Farm Kitchen

Continued from Page 7

secured below the broom for the accommodation of a dust pan. These screw hooks do not deface a door, and assist in utilizing otherwise wasted space.

The table provided is of elm, extending to six feet when necessary. See that the castors are strong so that the table may be easily moved from one part of the kitchen to another. Provide also a good Rayo lamp, or one of the new safe gasoline lights for use on the table at nights, and which during the day may be placed on top of the cupboard.

A Good Drier

In the farm kitchen it is often necessary to dry wet clothing, or washings, air blankets, sheets, etc., and for this purpose is provided a drier suspended from the ceiling. A clothes horse takes up too much room. To make the drier take 2 pieces of wood 1 in. x 1 in. x 8 ft. long; 2 pieces 1 in. x 1 in. x 47 in. and join these together with 3 pieces 1 in. x 1 in. x 27 in. long, one at either end and the middle, using screws and doing a little counter-sinking. Lay this frame upon the floor and into each end-joint screw a screw eye, about ½ in. in diameter. Into the ceiling, 8 ft. apart, secure screw hooks about 3 in. long; on these screw hooks hang small pulleys, 2 in. wheels. Take about a pound of verandah cord, costing 50 cents, pass an end of the cord through the screw eyes on one end of the frame, and make a knot about 11 in. above the centre screw eye; the long end of the cord is then passed up over one pulley, along the ceiling, through the other pulley and knotted to another end of the cord, which has been passed in the same manner through the screw eyes at the opposite end of the frame. An end of the cord about 12 ft. long is left and by it the frame is raised and lowered to any desired height, being twisted and fastened to a screw in the wall when the frame is at the desired height. This drier may be filled with a washing and pulled up to within 11 in. of the ceiling where the heat is greatest, and yet out of the way of the occupants of the kitchen. The cost of materials for this drier is about \$1.50, and it can be put together by any handy person.

A Box Table

The dimensions of the box table provided are as follows: 38 x 28 x 14 in. deep. A packing case will answer. Legs are made of 2 x 2 x 30 in. long and fastened inside the box corners, thus adding to the strength. To the ends of the legs are screwed well running casters, costing 20 cents per set. A cover is made to lift off, and extends one inch over all upper edges. The box sides are covered with oilcloth the same as the wainscoting, also the top, thus making a watertight table top. In this "box" are kept the kitchen tablecloths, towels, dusters, paper bags and paper for lining cake pans, old linen for bandages, court plaster, and such articles. In one corner of the box is bored a hole about ¼ in. in diameter, through this is passed one end of a ball of string; the ball is kept in an empty one pound coffee can with a hole punched in the lid; this permits of having a piece of twine always at hand, yet never in the way, though it may be necessary to instruct the small child in the art of leaving alone one end of a ball of string.

A Mangle

A mangle should be part of the equipment of every farm kitchen; the cost is from \$15.00 to \$25.00. If the mangle is the kind operated on the table, it may stand, when not in use, under the sink. If the mangle is on a stand it may be placed along the north wall, west of the cupboard.

Aluminum utensils will be found labor savers on the farm, as food will not be scorched in the cooking, and they last many times longer than the best enamelled ware, although the initial cost is greater.

A calendar should hang on the wall; one with dates thereon that may be easily read across the room. A good alarm clock should also be provided.

The chairs should be plain, i.e., without much turned spindled backs or rungs, which collect dust, and the range should be along "mission" lines, as far as possible devoid of distorted and contorted nickelled trimmings, which require much labor to keep bright and time that would be better spent resting.

MRS. R. McALLISTER.

We'll Pay

for your worn-out hose, if those hose are "Holeproof," by replacing worn pairs free if any pairs wear out in six months. Send for six pairs and try them. With every six pairs you get six guarantee coupons.

More Than a Million People

In the States and Canada now buy their hosiery this way—a million regular customers. For every pair they wear out within six months of the day they buy them, we pay them back with a new pair free. But we don't have to replace many pairs. In all of our thirteen years of "Holeproof," 95 per cent of the output has outlasted the guarantee. That means

24,700,000 Pairs

Think what a wonderful record. Send for six pairs of our Cashmere "Holeproof" and see how they'll wear for you. They are made from the finest yarn in existence, for which we pay the top market price. They are warm and soft, without being heavy. You can wear them six months or longer without ever having to darn them. Think of the work that saves. Think of the convenience.

We are making this year 9,000,000 pairs to meet the demand for "Holeproof." Don't you want some of them?

We Spend \$60,000

just to inspect "Holeproof." Our inspectors' salaries cost that every year. But every pair is twice closely examined before it is sent out. That means perfect hosiery—no disappointment when the six pairs are received. It means, in all probability, that the hose will last longer than six months. We cannot afford to let poor hose go out, for we have a great reputa-



"Wear Holeproof Hose and End the Mend"

tion at stake. These statements refer to our entire business, in United States and Canada.

Order on the Coupon

or write us a letter. There are two grades of Cashmere "Holeproof" for men: Medium, \$2 for six pairs; Fine, \$3 for six pairs. Six pairs for women cost \$3. Every six pairs are guaranteed six months. Colors for men are black, tan, and navy blue—for women, black and tan. Three pairs of children's Holeproof Stockings, guaranteed three months, \$1.

Fill in what you want on the coupon, post card or letter and mail it today. See what a wonderful saving in comfort and money you can make with Holeproof Hose. We have sold hose this way for the past 13 years. We guarantee satisfaction as well as wear.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.
230 Bond Street, London, Canada

Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd. (418)
230 Bond Street, London, Canada

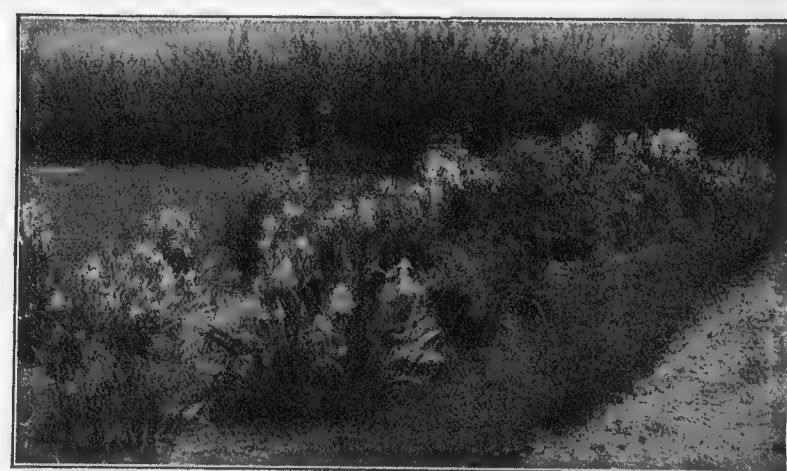
Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for (state whether for men, women or children). Size..... Color.....

Weight.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Province.....



THE BEST INVESTMENT THIS MAN EVER MADE WAS TO BUY SOME REALLY RELIABLE NURSERY STOCK. WE HAVE THE GOODS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

The A. Mitchell Nursery Co. Limited

COALDALE AND LACOMBE, ALTA.

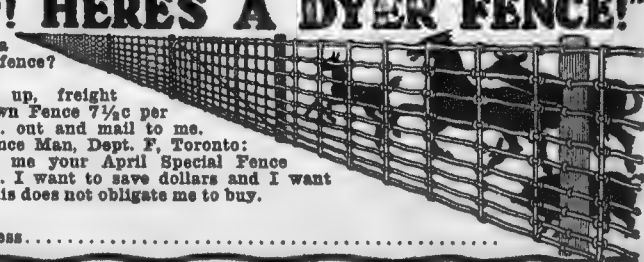
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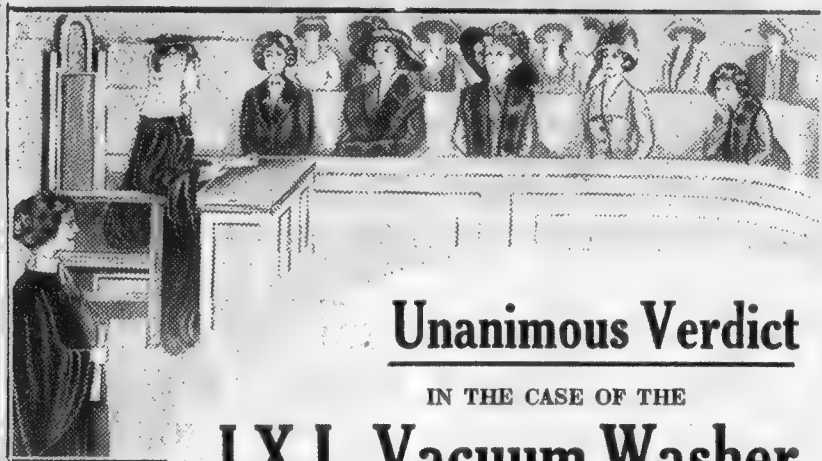
COALDALE, ALTA.

"STOP! HERE'S A DYER FENCE!"

Do you want a strong, durable fence? DYER has it. 17c per rod up, freight paid. Lawn Fence 7½c per ft. Out this ad. out and mail to me. DYER, the Fence Man, Dept. F, Toronto: "Please send me your April Special Fence and Gate offer. I want to save dollars and I want the best, but this does not obligate me to buy."

Name & Address.....





Unanimous Verdict

IN THE CASE OF THE

I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

PRICE - \$3.50

Before the Court of Public Opinion

FROM "SUNSHINE PAGE," THE GUIDE
March 26, 1913

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sending you one of those I.X.L. Vacuum Washers, which are so much advertised just now in every paper and magazine. It will come to you from the manufacturing company, as I sent the coupon and \$1.50 to them with your address and it will be sent postpaid to you. I have just got one and am more than delighted with it. It does everything that is advertised about it and is so easy to work and washes the clothes perfectly. I thought you would be able to give it to some poor mother who cannot afford a washing machine and perhaps has to take in washing to make some money. Please give it to some needy case. I know there are many and I hope to help more later on when I am able. With every good wish for your good work.

"WELL WISHER."

Cap St. Martin, Comte Laval, P.Q.

I beg to acknowledge your letter in which you thank me for the order, to the contrary it should be I who should thank you for your marvelous washer, and for the perfect results that we have from it, and I can do nothing else but recommend the I.X.L. Vacuum Washer to everybody. Yours truly,

A. LOON.

Miami, Man.

I have used one of your I.X.L. Vacuum Washers for some time, and find that it beats everything in the washing machine line that I have ever tried. Yours truly,

MRS. H. F. DUNCALFE.

Lingan Road, Cape Breton, N.S.

I have used the Vacuum Washer at home and find it to do all you claim and more after giving it a test. Yours truly,

GEORGE MAHAN.

195 Bishop St., Montreal, P.Q.

We have received our I.X.L. Vacuum Washer and it is so perfect in every way that I am sending an order for two more for a friend and another for myself. Yours sincerely,

MRS. A. G. OSTELL.

Thousands of women who are using them have rendered an unqualified verdict in favor of the I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER, and these women have used every make of Washing Machine and are fully qualified to judge merit. THE COUPON BELOW gives you an opportunity to test it in your own home and

SAVES YOU \$2.00

If you do, you will concur in the verdict, as it will demonstrate to you that it will wash anything and everything from a horse-blanket and overalls to the finest and most delicate laces without injury, as there is no friction.

YOUR CLOTHES WILL WEAR THREE TIMES AS LONG

Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in Three Minutes
No Severe Exertion Required

It's so easy to operate a child can do an ordinary family washing and have it ready for the line in one hour.

SENT YOU UNDER A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

IT IS THE MOST POPULAR WASHER ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT—ITS POPULARITY IS THE REWARD OF MERIT

Grain Growers' Guide Coupon

Present or mail this Coupon and \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co., Ltd., 482½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive one I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER.

All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

4-2-13

NAME

ADDRESS

PROVINCE

USE THIS COUPON

Send for one today and "Blue Monday" will be robbed of its terrors for ever. You will never regret it. You will be delighted.

The Country Homemakers

Correspondence from Mothers

Continued from Page 9

There seems no doubt that a mother can set the general tone of her house at almost any level she pleases and I speak with knowledge, because while my mother lived on a prairie farm in pioneer days she always took time to correct our speech and to see that we entertained our guests nicely.

F.M.B.

A MOTHER FROM HOLLAND

Dear Miss Beynon:—I see you are wanting letters on the subject of motherhood and care of baby, and I beg to give you my experience. I have three little ones, the eldest only three years old in March. I bath my baby every morning at the same time. That teaches them not to wake any time and when they are bathed and fed they go back to sleep for three or four hours. I never rock them to sleep, but just put them into bed. I always put them all to bed at 6 o'clock at night and they never bother to stay up any longer—all of them, the baby as well. Some people keep them up till they go to bed, but I think it foolish, then you never have any rest and can't get any sewing done.

I think a new born baby is better to handle on a pillow than on the lap. They lie straight and you can put their clothes on lots smoother. It is a good idea when you have to feed them to give them an egg through the milk bottle every day. Barley flour is very good food when you wean them. To keep a baby clean is as necessary to their health and welfare as food. If you bath and powder it every morning you will find it gets no sore spots anywhere, and when you clean them through the day use plenty of powder and you have no trouble. Put on all clean clothes every morning. It doesn't take long and you will be well paid for it.

I read the Homemakers' page the first thing and like it very much. My husband has subscribed to The Guide for five years.

Here is a good way of cleaning copper reservoirs. Take a dry cloth and dip it in vinegar and some Dutch Cleanser and rub it hard. Then take a clean dry cloth and wipe off and it will look as nice as new.

I wonder if any of the members use one of those vacuum washers. It would help me very much if I knew if you can use them without a washing machine—just in a tub. I wish somebody would let me know.

Here is a recipe for suet pudding: Two cups of chopped suet, two of raisins, two of molasses, four of flour, one of milk, three teaspoons of baking powder; boil three and one half hours; eat while hot. Sauce for same: One cup sugar, one half of butter, one egg, one tablespoon of vinegar, beat fifteen minutes and heat to a scald. This is enough for about six persons, I always take just the half and boil it two hours.

ECONOMY B.

I am so glad you have joined our club. I was interested to see that you were so anxious to keep everything clean from baby to the copper reservoirs. Your country women are famous for their housekeeping.

F.M.B.

THE PROBLEM OF DISCIPLINE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been wanting to write for the Mothers' Number, but thought I might not have as helpful a letter as others. However, as this is a page where such generous opportunities of expression are given I'll write a little.

I was glad you gave us that article about teaching or training the bairns. I thought then it was good advice, but do you know since then I have had to believe that it is not solving the problem of punishment after all. I believe that if parents could be so much to the children from infancy and that a disobedience meant a withdrawing of that attitude toward the child for the time, that this would be the greatest punishment one could inflict. As you say, in slapping a child it is very wrong if you feel the least bit angry, at least I know it has a very bad effect, and so after all if the bairns could only say, "What you are speaks so loudly I cannot hear what you say." Wouldn't that be a great day for parent and child and home? That is if the being was true and noble. Of course this, I suppose, is too ideal and will take some

working up to and after all maybe your way is best if carried out wisely.

I was glad to hear that others think that in spite of hereditary influences if we earnestly do our best with them up to ten years of age there is a great chance for their being what we would like to see, men and women who know what life means and who are not afraid to do their part and do it well. I think the home can hardly be kept together too long if these conditions exist there.

Then some one spoke of finding the day's work hard, sometimes especially where there are little ones. I know whereof I speak when I say that there is nothing that so solves all difficulties and that so helps and brightens over the rough places in the common days as true religion. I used to depend on recipes for this, that, and the other, but the recipes have to take a lower place now, and the only recipe I bother about is this one, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added."

We need patience and health to keep the home properly balanced. When we remember that we are training our men and women, surely that is reward enough for the patience, and as for the health, well, that has long been a problem with me, just why so many women with a home to care for have such poor health. Now I think the problem is partly solved and if any of the mothers would like to write to Dr. Tyrrell, Toronto, for his little book, "Why Man of Today is only Fifty Per Cent. Efficient," I think they will be convinced as I have been and secure for themselves and family something that will help out many times when there is something not just right. So many of us, children and grown-ups, lack the real life we need to do well the day's work. This is no patent, but a new light. I hope some mother may be helped in some small measure at least.

HOME LOVER.

I am glad you like the name. I think it suits you admirably and though we don't agree on some things, we can certainly meet on a common ground there.

F.M.B.

FROM A MOTHER OF GROWN-UPS

I see in The Grain Growers' Guide, of the 12th February, you would like the mothers to write concerning the care and training of children. I hope I may say something that will be of some value to someone.

You hear some mothers saying "Don't do that again," and "Don't do such and such things," and never explain why they should not do such things. I believe it very wrong for every time a child does some little wrong, they say "If you do that again I will punish you," and then they let the child go on without chastising it. It would be better to not say anything about a punishment, in the first place, for the child is apt to think the parents are not telling the truth and that is just what it amounts to.

I think, also, if parents would think more of the example they set and not say or do things they would not like their children to do, parents would not have so much to regret in after years.

A.E.R.

It is one of the fine points of discipline never to say "no" until you mean it and then not to say yes for any persuasion.

F.M.B.

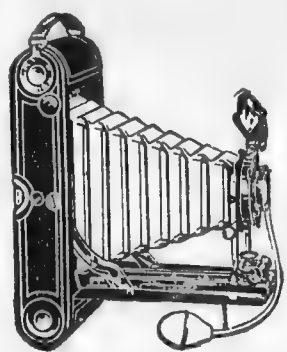
A PLEA FOR THE EX-BABY

Dear Mothers:—How much better it would be when there is a little one expected to speak of it to the little ex-baby and tell him there will be another little baby in the home for him to love and help mother care for, instead of after its birth saying, as so many foolish, unthinking parents will, "This is mother's baby, now, you can't be mother's baby any more." You will have to let baby have this or that and make him surrender one thing after another, as well as his place on mother's knee, and straight away arouse his jealousy and hatred for the little one, where there should only be love and joy.

MRS. W. A. HENDERSON.

Don't you think this is a splendid suggestion and one that is very little thought about?

F.M.B.



KODAK On the Farm

There's a practical, common sense use for the Kodak on every well regulated farm. It's rapidly becoming a necessity to the business farmer. Pictures of stock and poultry to be sent to prospective customers, pictures of crops at certain stages of their growth as a matter of valuable record, pictures of fat or lean cattle and hogs and horses as a record of certain methods of feeding, pictures of buildings that are to be remodeled, pictures of desirable features in other people's buildings—you can use all these to advantage in your business.

And you can make good pictures with a Kodak, or with a Brownie, and can successfully do the developing and printing. No dark-room, no fragile glass plates. Nothing complicated.

Ask your dealer to show you the goods and give you a catalogue, or write us and we will mail catalogue without charge and give you address of your nearest Kodak dealer.

CANADIAN KODAK CO. Limited
TORONTO - ONTARIO

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

JACK, THE CROW

Dear boys and girls, I'm just tired of waiting for old Jack Frost to take himself off to the wilderness where he belongs and I suppose you are, too, but it may be that by the time this reaches you a crow or two will be cawing around outside.

And speaking of crows, did I ever tell you the story of the tame crow, Jack? Didn't I? Well, well, I wonder how I happened to forget about Jack last summer, when we were writing bird stories.

Jack was caught and tamed when he was very young and he was taught to say a few words.

He lived in the warehouse owned by his master and soon came to know that he must be home before six o'clock closing time if he was to get into his cage.

Now there was a certain group of children who loved to tease Jack and Jack did not like it any better than most girls and boys do.

One day his master noticed Jack give a funny, excited squeak and scuttle out of the door, so he went to the window to watch. Mr. Bird was tiptoeing softly around the side of the building peering around the corner and then jerking back. Presently the children Jack hated appeared bare-footed and he pounced upon their uncovered toes and scratched and bit them.

His master hurried out and called him back and he returned and perched on his master's shoulder and jabbered away at his ear as if to tell him how mean the children had been.

Often, too, he would grab his master's pant leg and scold away until the master would stoop down to listen to him, when he would hop up on his shoulder and chatter away.

You will be sorry to hear that by lighting matches with his bill poor old Jack got sulphur in his throat and became very ill.

They did everything they could think of for him but he just sat humped up on his chair and said "Poor Jack," and presently he died and was buried in a little casket in the back yard.

That is all the story of Jack for this week, boys and girls.

DIXIE PATTON.

JENNY GRIST, OR FOR BABY'S SAKE

Mary Jane Andrews was visiting at her Grandma and Grandpa Andrews' home in the country.

One Saturday morning, as she was swinging on the front gate—Mary Jane was only seven years old—and munching an apple, she saw Jenny, a young woman who lived with Jim Grist, drive past in a democrat on her way to Four Corners, a town ten miles away. Her wagon was heaped high with vegetables. A queer sight she presented, with her short skirts and high rubber boots.

"I wonder if she would like an apple?" Mary Jane thought to herself. Jumping off the gate she ran into the street and calling to Jenny said rather shyly, "Here!" and thrust her other apple into the seat beside her, then ran back into the house.

Jenny's eyes grew a trifle softer and the grim lines around her mouth relaxed a little.

"Gran'ma?"

"Yes, honey, here I am." Mary Jane ran into the sewing room where her grandma sat doing the Saturday mending.

"Say, gran'ma, tell me 'bout Jenny Grist."

"Who?"

"Jenny Grist."

"I don't know very much about her. Fifteen years ago, Jim Grist went north and when he came back he brought her with him. She was only three years old then. Well, Jim, he married Jake Thompson's oldest gal, Sally, and three years ago, no, two years ago, they had a little girl. I guess old Jim's drunk most of the time, and he leads the three of them a pretty wild life. If it wasn't for the baby Jenny wouldn't stay with them at all."

That afternoon Mary Jane was again

swinging on the front gate, this time eating a cookie. Jenny passed her on her way home. The democrat was empty. She was driving rather slowly, for she had Mr. Grist on the seat beside her, he was drunk, Mary Jane thought, because he was rolling from side to side in a most dangerous way.

Sunday passed away, but Mary Jane saw nothing of Jenny.

Monday night, gran'ma tucked Mary Jane into bed and kissed her good-night. But little did either dream of what that night was to bring!

Twelve o'clock midnight. Mary Jane awoke just as the last stroke died away. Ding-a-ling! Ding-a-ling! The fire bell! followed by the sound of many voices and the tramp of many feet came to her. Although it was in the country the people thought it best to have their own fire bell. They had no fire-team, but everyone helped everyone.

Mary Jane sprang out of bed, lit her candle and got dressed, then called for "Gran'ma." Mrs. Andrews came into the room and called her, but seeing her already dressed took her hand and together they ran downstairs. "Here, Mary, put on your coat and hat and we'll go to Grist's. That's where the fire is."

Throwing a shawl around herself she took Mary Jane's hand in hers and they followed the crowd.

Flames leaped from every window and door, and the men were clearing the house as best they could.

"How did it start?" someone asked. "Old man came home drunk and started it," was the reply.

Mrs. Grist was seen wringing her hands and crying, "My baby, my baby."

The baby was upstairs in the burning house!

Jenny Grist darted through the side door, from which the smoke poured in clouds. No one could stop her.

Presently, at the upper window two forms were seen. All eyes were turned, all hands uplifted to catch the baby form. Pressing the little one to her for a brief instant she breathed a prayer for it, then, leaning far out she dropped it. Strong arms caught it and handed it to its mother.

A wan smile lit up Jenny's face and stepping back, the roof crashed in on her.

At her funeral strong men wept bitter tears over the remains of Jenny Grist. No great monument was raised in the heroic girl's name. Only a simple stone marks her resting place.

Mr. Grist never touched a drop of liquor after that night. It was a hard fight at first, but he won in the end. Years after Mary Jane again visited that country. Going to the cemetery she went to Jenny's last resting place. Kneeling by her grave she twined a wreath of roses around the stone of Jenny Grist.

MARJORIE AULD, Age 14.
Rosetown, Sask.

MY HERO—HORATIO NELSON

The hero of my story was born at Burnham Thorpe, a small village in Norfolk. He was a delicate but fearless boy and made up his mind to go to sea. When at the age of twelve he went on a voyage to the Arctic regions. While on the ice one day his companions missed him, and on organizing a search party found Nelson, a delicate child of twelve, facing a bear, the child, however, showing no fear. A good shot from one of his companions laid the bear low. After many adventures Nelson was made Admiral, and at the battle of Trafalgar met his death. The English fought against the combined fleet of France and Spain, the latter two fleets having more ships than the English. It was on this memorable day that Nelson ran up the signal of "England expects every man to do his duty." He set a glorious example and was gloriously followed. It was in the midst of action that he was severely wounded and when dying exclaimed, "Thank God, I have done my duty."

JESSE THACKER, Age 13.
Dowd Hill, Sask.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'til paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

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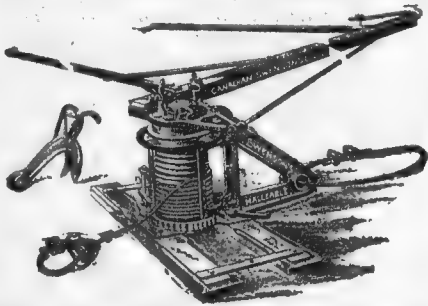
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Toward Democracy

Direct Legislation the Next Step in Democracy

By D. W. Buchanan

Direct Legislation

By Direct Legislation we propose to keep our servants the politicians in the position all the time that they are now in only on election day. We propose that the people shall have supreme authority not only one day in about four or five years, as we now have, but every day in the five years and all the time. We propose to apply ordinary business principles in the conduct of our political affairs. This we propose to do by the institution of the system of Direct Legislation, or the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall.

In theory our government is representative, and our representatives are supposed to carry out our wishes, but in practice we know they do nothing of the kind. They are our masters, for the term of their office. Does not the fact that we can only approach them by humble petition prove this? If the people are sovereign, why petition? Is it not a humiliating position for a free and sovereign people to be in, that we can only approach our representatives—that is, the men whom we employ to do our public business—by petition? That no matter how they may disregard our wishes or mismanage our business, we cannot lift a hand to help ourselves, short of rising in unlawful rebellion. I say it should be the right of the people to command, and moreover we should have the power to promptly enforce our commands.

Witness the situation when some 20,000 electors of the Province of Manitoba petitioned the legislature in favor of a referendum on a proposition to banish the bar rooms. The petitioners did not ask that the Legislature should take the responsibility of abolishing the bars. They simply asked that the question be submitted to a vote of the people. Though this huge petition represented nearly 30 per cent. of the voting power of the province, it was simply treated with silent contempt. It did not even provoke a discussion in the Legislature during the session at which the petition was presented. Could anything show a more utter disregard of the wishes of the People? It is true that at a subsequent session of the Legislature a year later, the petition received some belated attention, through a resolution introduced by an opposition member, but it was promptly sat upon by the members of the government, who said, in effect, that the people did not know what was good for them. The facts of the case are simple. The petition did not meet with the approval of the cabinet, or the two or three men who control the cabinet and the majority in the Legislature, hence it was promptly turned down. This incident shows plainly who are the real rulers. Not the people, as it should be, not even the Legislature; but the two or three men who control the cabinet and dictate to the majority in the Legislature.

Politicians Ignore the People

When enormously signed petitions receive no attention from our rulers, is it indeed not time that we should have some means of compelling them to listen to the demands of the people who placed them in office?

Direct Legislation will establish the sovereign rule of the people. It is by all odds the most important political reform movement before the people at the present time. It is the beginning of true democracy. It is the reasonable development toward which British liberty has been working. It is right in line with the evolution of the British system of government. It is the reform which will open the door for all other reforms. It is the reform which will drive scheming, crooked, undesirable men out of politics; which will destroy the power of machine politics and boss rule; which will encourage the people to study political issues, and lead them to vote intelligently on principle, rather than to blindly follow the dictates of party leaders. It is the reform which will check graft and political crookedness, which will abolish the corrupt lobby. The crooked politician who

is willing to sell out for a price, will find himself unable to deliver the goods. Corporations that wish to get valuable concessions from Legislatures, will find it useless to spend large sums maintaining a corrupt lobby, and buying up corruptible legislators, because in the end they will have to deal with the people. They can buy up some of the representatives of the people, but the latter cannot deliver the goods when they have the people to reckon with.

How It Works In Practice

An example which will indicate the great value of Direct Legislation occurred in the year 1911 in the municipality of Springfield, in Manitoba. A considerable suburban population is growing up in this municipality on account of its proximity to the city of Winnipeg. The council or the municipality granted a twenty-year, exclusive franchise to a syndicate of private capitalists for the purpose of building electric street railways, establishing lighting and heating plants and for other purposes. The municipal rulers were willing to give away this valuable franchise, which included the free use of the streets of the municipality, without compensation of any kind. It was discovered, however, that the by-law must be submitted to a vote of the people before it could become law. The Manitoba Municipal Act provides for a limited use of the Referendum in municipal affairs. When this franchise measure, which had been passed by the rulers of Springfield, came before the people, it was defeated by a vote of nearly thirteen to one. This is simply an example showing how elected rulers may misrepresent the people. If the provision for the submission of by-laws of this nature to the people had not been in effect, the people of Springfield would have been compelled to submit to the action of their council, notwithstanding their overwhelming opposition to the measure.

The Initiative. The Referendum

The Initiative would give the people authority to initiate measures. By the Initiative we would command our legislators to enact a law, instead of humbly petitioning them as we now have to do. When so commanded, our legislators would be compelled to act, and the proposed law would be enacted at once or submitted to the people by Referendum. The Initiative would be made imperative on demand of say 8 to 10 per cent. of the voters.

The Referendum simply means that any measure passed by a legislative body, shall be submitted to the people before it becomes law, on demand of a given percentage of the electors, say on petition of 5 per cent. of the electors. No act passed by the Legislature would become law, except emergency measures, until sufficient time had elapsed to enable the people to become acquainted with the proposed law. Then, if no demand for a Referendum were made, the law would stand. No bonus, subsidy, grant or franchise to a private corporation could be declared an emergency measure.

This, briefly, is Direct Legislation. The Initiative gives the people the right to initiate legislation. The Referendum gives the right to confirm or veto legislation. It places the veto where it properly belongs—with the people. It makes the people the court of last resort.

The Recall

The Recall is not necessarily a feature of Direct Legislation in itself, but it is a most valuable and useful complement thereto. Through the Recall the people would have it in their power to at any time dismiss or demand the resignation of any elected representative who failed to carry out their wishes or who proved himself unworthy of their continued confidence. At present we cannot interfere with our representatives, individually or collectively, until the end of their term of office, no matter how unworthy a representative may have proved himself. No matter how galling the position of the people may be, they must put up with a disgraced representative until the end of his term, unless he resigns of his own

free will—an unheard of thing in Canadian political life. Under such an unbusiness like system, it is no wonder that many of our politicians speedily contract what is known as a "big head," shortly after their election. Our present system is just like hiring a man for a term of four or five years, without any right of discharge, and allowing him to fix his own salary. It is like giving an unlimited power of attorney for a term of years, without power to revoke the same. What business man or farmer would make such a bargain with an employee? Any one who made such a foolish arrangement might expect to be speedily ejected from his own house or business premises. That is about the position the people of this country are in. We employ the politicians to do our business for us, but immediately after their appointment they begin to consider themselves our masters rather than our servants. The Recall gives the right to discharge the elected representative; but any one so recalled would have the right to offer himself as a candidate for re-election. This gives an opportunity to the recalled person to vindicate his position. A recall is usually voted on on demand of about 20 to 25 per cent. of the electors, and a full majority vote required to make it effective.

With these three—the mighty triumvirate—we have democratic government in earnest. Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Gov-

ernment, compared with which all other forms of alleged popular government are hollow and unsatisfactory. The primitive man defended himself with the club or stone—the implements which nature had placed within his reach. The Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall are the natural weapons of democracy, by means of which the common people can assert their rights, and enforce their desires.

No cumbersome machinery is necessary to carry Direct Legislation into operation. We now have practically everything needed in our election laws to enforce the reforms demanded, once the principle is recognized and embodied in law. Neither is the principle of Direct Legislation new to the people. It has been before the people in one form or another in British countries for years. Occasionally special questions have been referred to the people for popular vote. At times the politicians have been glad to relieve themselves of the probability of offending some of their friends by referring a question directly to the people, such for instance as referenda on the liquor question. In our municipal government we frequently have referenda on money by-laws. What the advocates of Direct Legislation now demand is, that the principle be fully recognized and reduced to a workable system, at the demand of the people—not at the option of our politicians.

To be Continued

Our Ottawa Letter

Mackenzie and Mann preparing another Raid—Railway investigation may be Called Off—Ditchers on Free List—Bank Act Amendments

Ottawa, March 28.—With the navy issue temporarily out of the way Parliament has this week spent its time in the consideration of other questions. From the standpoint of the Western grain grower, however, the most important development has occurred, not within the four walls of the Commons chamber, but without. For sometime past rumors have been current in Ottawa that the Canadian Northern Railway, in order to meet pressing obligations arising out of construction and to secure the capital to link up its various lines into a trans-continental system, has been contemplating a raid on the treasury. Sir Donald Mann has been in the capital for a fortnight without a break and enough of what is transpiring has leaked out to make it certain that before Parliament rises it will consider some very important proposals looking to the financing of the Mackenzie and Mann railway enterprises. The first story which got abroad was that the company, having exhausted its capacity for borrowing on its various bond guarantees, provincial and otherwise, was seeking a direct loan from the government of from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. A more likely story is that the company will receive large subsidies, probably amounting to \$12,000 per mile, on such portions of the proposed trans-continental trunk line as have not yet been built, a direct loan of \$10,000,000, or thereabouts, for which the government will receive security in the shape of the lines and other assets of the company, and a Dominion government bond guarantee for the five hundred miles of road across the province of British Columbia, amounting approximately to \$20,000,000.

The tendency in government circles is to deny that there is any truth in these stories, and, insofar as consideration having as yet been given the matter in council, the denials are probably correct. The negotiations between the Canadian Northern and the government have, up to the present time, been confined to conferences between Sir Donald Mann and Premier Borden, while Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, and Hon. Robt. Rogers, minister of public works, have no doubt been consulted, and are fully informed as to what is going on.

Shaughnessy Busy

A curious development in connection with the negotiations is that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has been consulted in regard to the situation and has been in the capital this week to see Mr. Borden. His presence here has created the impression that the C.P.R., which as everyone knows is in a strong position financially, would not be adverse to taking over at least a part of the Canadian Northern system.

It is not likely, however, that this will be allowed to happen, but that whatever proposals are made for the relief of the Canadian Northern will be pressed through Parliament.

Not the least ominous feature of the situation is to be found in the impression which seems to prevail that no very serious opposition to the proposed legislation will be offered from the members to the left of the Speaker. It would perhaps only be fair to Western Liberals and to Western members generally to make no definite observations in that regard until the bills are before the House for consideration. Despite any denials, official or otherwise, which may be made, it can be positively asserted that some such proposal as has been outlined above is now under consideration. Some Conservative members assert that the bills have been drafted and that practically all that remains to be done is to insert the amounts of the proposed subsidies and loan. That the raid if made will be as successful as the former performances of the railways in the past is quite certain, as the way is always made smooth for such legislation before it is submitted to the House.

Deep Plot Uncovered

Some ugly and almost unbelievable rumors have been in circulation at the capital crediting the railways with having made a determined effort to delay the inquiry which has been going on before the railway board in regard to the freight rates charged in Western Canada. That any influence could be brought to bear upon the board to burk the inquiry is not conceivable, but that reasons could be given by the railways which would lead to delay is possible. It will be recalled that the argument has been advanced before the railway board that while the C.P.R. might be in a position to stand a reduction of freight rates in the West, a cut on the present rates would make it quite impossible for the Canadian Northern to meet its bond obligations and pay the cost of operation. Some are disposed to see in the present effort to secure financial aid for the Canadian Northern a plan to emphasize the financial position of that system and, incidentally, an additional argument for the retention of freight rates at their present high level. All things considered, it would certainly appear that there is somewhere about an Ethiopian in the woodpile and it behoves those who are interested in securing freight rates to get busy and see that they are not entirely deprived of the fruits of the efforts so far made. The situation is one which calls for close watching if the discriminatory rates which prevail in the West are to be removed.

Continued on Page 26

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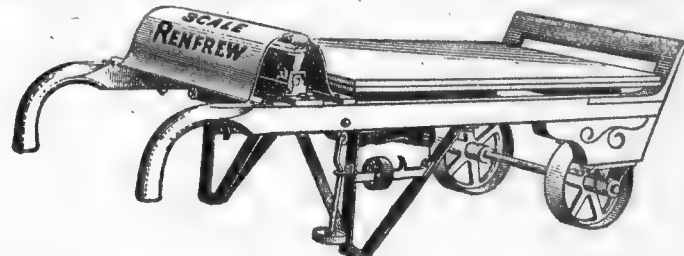
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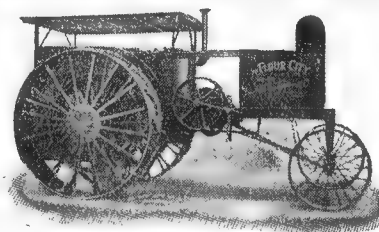
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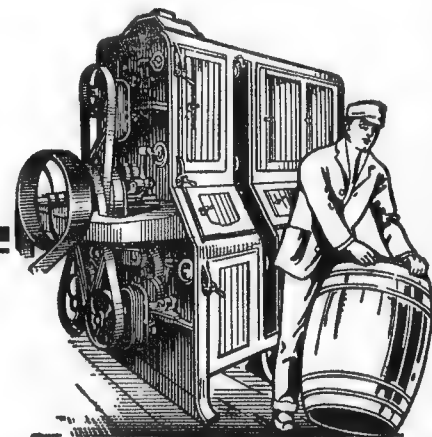
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Mill Department

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited
Montreal

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 29, 1913)

Wheat.—The May option closed today fairly firm and practically unchanged from last letter. A narrowing of spreads on the contract grades is causing the cash wheat to be sold for a little more money than with the opening days owing to disorganized wire service in other markets. Sentiment was moderately bullish at the outset, later turned, but held fairly steady. The strength in the American Northwestern market, a sharp bulge in the Buenos Ayres and high Liverpool cables all helped interest with bull views. The demand for cash grain remains fairly good for most descriptions. Off grades and rejects recorded a further gain for the week. Offerings were moderate. Receipts not much changed from last week. Port Arthur Elevators have commenced to take in grain to their new space at that port. This will relieve to a great extent the congestion at the Lake front for some time.

Oats.—A fair business and a small range in prices was on for the week, with the close showing a loss of over one-quarter of a cent on the May option. Supplies were ample for the demand. Receipts show an increase over last week's figures.

Barley.—Practically unchanged. No. 3 C.W. closed selling for 47½ for Canadian Terminal storage, with same grades in bond Duluth a little less. Receipts continue fair.

Flax.—Closes registering a net loss of 2½ cents for the week on the May option, and in a heavy condition. Receipts continue liberal and a fair business in evidence.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
March 25	87½	89½	86½
March 26	88½	89½	86½
March 27	87½	89	86½
March 28	88½	89½	87
March 29	88½	89½	87
March 31	88½	89½	87½

Oats—	May	July	Oct.
March 25	33½	34½	...
March 26	33½	34½	...
March 27	33½	34½	...
March 28	33½	34½	...
March 29	33½	34½	...
March 31	34½	35½	...

Flax—	May	July	Oct.
March 25	111½	113½	117½
March 26	111½	113½	117
March 27	111½	113½	117½
March 28	110½	112½	117
March 29	110½	112½	117
March 31	109½	112½	115½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 29)

Note.—Owing to lack of space, some of the smaller cash sales have been omitted, but highest and lowest prices are given.

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars choice	\$0.87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	86½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	86½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	85½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	84½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars, elevator	86½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	86½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 14 cars	84½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, transit	85½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	84½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	82
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	81½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	82½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	81
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frosted	80
Rejected wheat, 1 car	80½
No grade wheat, 1 car	78
No grade wheat, 1 car	78
No grade wheat, 1 car, tough	78
No grade wheat, 1 car	78
No. 1 durum wheat, 3 cars	88
No. 4 corn, 10 cars	46½
No. 3 corn, 1 car	47
Screenings, 1 car	14.00
Screenings, 1 car	10.00

Screenings, 1 car	6.00
No. 3 oats, 1 car	28½
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	29½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	31
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	30
No. 3 oats, 1 car	30½
Mill oats, 1 car	18
No. 2 rye, 1 car	55½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	54
No. 4 feed barley, 1 car	57
No. 2 feed barley, 5 cars	48
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	52½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	55
Sample feed barley, 1 car	51
Sample feed barley, 1 car	46
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	48
No grade feed barley, 2 cars	44
No grade feed barley, 1 car	44½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dock	1.26
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.23½
No. 2 flax, 2 cars	1.22
No. 1 flax, 2 cars, dock	1.24½

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, March 29.—Closing prices on today's

Manitoba No. 1 Nor.	Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Nor.	\$1.08½
Manitoba No. 3 Nor.	1.06½
March	1.10½
May	1.05½
July	1.04½
Duluth No. 1 Nor.	1.08

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Winnipeg, March 31, 1913.—The detail stocks of grain in store at Port William and Port Arthur are not yet to hand—the total quantity is as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat	13,541,921
Oats	5,455,552
Barley	2,202,261
Flax	3,367,495
Quantity of grain afloat at Port William and Port Arthur:	
Wheat	7,498,280
Oats	438,511
Barley	412,581
Flax	1,221,375
Shipments for the week ending March 28:	
Wheat	369,944
rail	269,085
lake	100,859

Oats (rail)	56,965
Barley (rail)	4,082
Flax (rail)	24,415

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Ill., March 30.—Stronger cables and fears of considerable damage to wheat in the Ohio Valley flood belt, caused a firm opening Saturday, but under local selling, prices receded. The start was a shade to ¼ higher. May was up ¼ to ½ at 90½, but soon eased off to 89½ to 89½.

Advent of spring-like conditions apparently did not have much effect on corn. Opening at 53½ to 53½, an advance of ¼ to ½ to ½, May dropped to 53.

Oats started dull, with May a shade to ¼ up at 33½ to 33½, but under local buying rose to 33½.

AMERICAN MARKETS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Minneapolis—					
May	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
July	88	88	87½	87½	87½
Sept.	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½

Chicago—					
May	90½	90½	89½	89½	89½
July	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Sept.	89	89	88½	88½	88½

Duluth—					
May	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
July	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½

Duluth Flax—					
May	126	126	125½	125½	125½
July	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., March 29.—Cattle receipts, 290; market slow; beefs, \$7.10 to \$9.10; Texas steers, \$6.60 to \$7.70; stockers and feeders, \$6.10 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$7.40; calves, \$6.00 to \$9.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market higher, closed weak; light, \$9.05 to \$9.45; mixed, \$9.00 to \$9.45; heavy, \$8.75 to \$9.35; rough, \$8.75 to \$8.90; pigs, \$7.00 to \$9.20; bulk of sales, \$9.20 to \$9.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; native, \$5.90 to \$6.70; yearlings, \$6.85 to \$7.85; lambs, native, \$6.90 to \$8.65.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the local stockyards last week amounted to 678 cattle, 60 calves and 2,859 hogs, compared with the previous week's totals of 686 cattle, 33 calves and 3,751 hogs. For the corresponding week last year the receipts were 664 cattle, 2,156 hogs and 198 sheep.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 29, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80.86½	80.86½
2 Nor. wheat	83	84
3 Nor. wheat	80	82½
No grade	...	71-81
3 White oats	39½	31
Barley	39½-47½	40-57
Flax, No. 1	1.08	1.23½
Futures—		
May Wheat	88½	85½
July wheat	89½	87½
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.25	\$9.10
Hogs, top	8.50	9.45
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	7.85

Cattle

Among the moderate supply of cattle last week there was the largest sprinkling of good quality this season. The demand for well finished beef keeps strong. The top price has again been \$7.25, with very few of the offerings able to command that figure. Most of the choice mixed butchers, however, brought \$6.50 to \$7.00, while choice thick fat cows fetched \$6.00 to \$6.25. Medium butcher stuff is steady at \$5.50 to \$6.00 and common stock is still selling very slow. Stockers and feeders are in good demand, the choice and heavier kinds bringing \$5.25 to \$5.50 and the lighter ones from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Very few veals this week and the choice ones brought \$7.50 to \$8.00, medium \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Hogs

The hog market keeps in the \$8.50 rut, all the choice ones being disposed of at that figure. The run continues so liberal that it is impossible to raise prices, but should there be a little falling off, it is thought the prices would go up somewhat.

Sheep and Lambs

No trade to speak of and no change in price

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Butter is holding steady at the prices ruling for the past two weeks, 27 cents for fancy dairy, 25 for No. 1 dairy and 20 for good round lots. With the advance of spring and the consequent need of getting rid of storage supplies, butter will not go higher, but just how much lower it may get is doubtful. For the next month the present level is expected to rule. One of the larger firms shipped a consignment of No. 2 butter South for 19 cents a pound, the main object nowadays being to get their storage supply cleaned up.

Eggs

Strictly fresh eggs are down a cent, being now quoted at 20 cents. Not many Manitoba eggs are coming in yet, nearly all having to be imported from south of the border. The warm weather will, no doubt, be a stimulus to larger receipts and should result in the Manitoba hens getting busy.

Potatoes

Potatoes are still selling at 35 cents, what little quantity is wanted, but trade is dull. Local supplies are not yet exhausted, so there is little scope for new business.

Milk and Cream

Commencing April 1 the creameries are paying \$1.80 instead of \$2.00 per hundred pounds of milk. Sweet cream is 35 and butter-making cream 30 cents per pound butter-fat. Abundant supplies are coming in from Manitoba farms, so that none has had to be imported from the South for the past couple of weeks. The new schedule will continue in force for a few weeks.

Dressed Poultry

Little trade remains in this line and prices are at the same level, ranging from 15 cents on fowl to 20 cents on turkey. For the balance of the poultry season the same prices will probably hold.

Dressed Meats

Best quality dressed meats are scarce, local butchers having to depend almost entirely on importations from Ontario to supply the best trade. Prices are about the same, beef carcasses fetching 11½ cents, 13 cents for hinds, 9½ cents for fronts. Dressed hogs bring 11½ cents, veal 12½ cents and mutton 12 cents.

Hay

No. 1 Timothy is selling at \$19.00, No. 1 Red Top \$13.00 to \$14.00 and No. 1 Upland \$12.00 to \$13.00. A fair supply is coming in and the demand keeps steady, so that a normal market tone has ruled for the past week or more and is expected to continue for the present.

March 28.—A South African warrant was sold on the exchange today for \$1,200. This is \$100 above the last quotation. At the close the scrip was offered for \$1,225, with a recorded bid of \$1,100.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from March 25 to March 31 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Mar. 25	85½	82½	79½	77½	72	66	57½	32	29	30½	29½	26	47½	46½	40	39	109	106½	97	...
26	86½	83½	80½	77½	72	66	57½	32½	29½	30½	29½	26½	47½	46½	40	39	109½	106½	98	...
27	86	83	80	77	72	66	57½	32	29	30½	29½	26	47½	46½	40	39	108½	106	98	...
28	86½	83½	80½	77½	72	66	57½	32½	29½	30½	29½	26½	47½	46½	40	39	108½	106	98	...
29	86½	83½	80½	77½	72	66	57½	32½	29½	30½	29½	26½	47½	46½	40½	39½	108	105½	97½	...
31	86½	84½	81½	78½	73	66½	58	32½	29½	30½	29½	26½	47½	46½	40½	39½	108½	105½	97½	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MARCH 31

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	86½	86½	100½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	27c	27c	28c-30c
No. 2 Nor.	84½	89½	97½	Choice steers	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.00-6.25	No. 1 dairy	23c	23c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	81½	80½	93½	heifers	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.75	5.50-5.75	Good round lots	20c	20c	24c
No. 4	78½	77½	86	Fair to Good Butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	73	71½	74½	steers and heifers	5.00-6.25	5.50-6.25	4.50-5.00	Strictly new laid	20c	21c	23c
No. 6	66½	65½	63	Best fat cows	5.00-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	Potatoes	35c	35c	80c
Feed	58	56½	53½	Medium cows	5.00-5.50	5.50-5.50	3.75-4.25	Milk and Cream			
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.75	Sweet cream (per lb. but-			
No. 2 C.W.	32½	32½	45½	Best bulls	4.75-5.50	4.75-5.50	4.00-4.50	ter fat)	35c	35c	40c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.00-3.50	Cream for butter			
No. 3	47½	47½	65	Choice veal calves	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	purposes (per lb. butter			
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.00	4.00-5.50	(at)	30c	30c	35c
No. 1 N.W.	108½	109½	189	Best milkers and spring-	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$60	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.80	\$2.00	\$2.00
Wheat Futures				ers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35	Dressed Poultry			
May	88½	88½	101½	Hogs				Chickens	17c	17c	18c
July	89½	89½	103	Choice hogs	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$8.00	Fowl	15c	15c	15c
October	87½	86½	...	Heavy sows	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$6.50	Ducks	17c	17c	18c
Oat Futures				Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.50	Geese	17c	17c	18c
May	34½	34½	47½	Sheep and Lambs				Turkeys	20c	20c	24c
July	35½	35½	46½	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	...	Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Best killing sheep	6.00-6.50	5.90-6.50	...	No. 1 Red Top	\$13-\$14	\$14	\$8
May	109½	112½	193					No. 1 Upland	\$12-\$13	\$13	\$7
July	112½	114½	...					No. 1 Timothy	\$19	\$18-19	\$12
October	115½								

Important Credit Sale

APRIL 16th, 1913

On the above date I will sell on my farm, situated three miles east of Rosser Station, Man., on the main line of the C.P.R., and one mile west of Gordon Siding, Man., on the C.N.R., and ten miles from Winnipeg, the following:

- 1 International 26 H.P. Gasoline Tractor, 1912 make.
 - 1 Avery Plow, 5 14-in. Bottoms, Breaker and Stubble, 1912 make.
- This outfit plowed about 200 acres last season, which is all that it has done. It will be sold by private sale before the regular sale, if possible.
- 2 Registered Holstein Cows.
 - 2 Registered Holstein Bulls.
 - 40 Head Selected Dairy Cows, and the usual outfit of Horses and Machinery; also 500 lbs. Timothy Seed at 6 cents per lb.

JOHN KENNEDY, Rosser, Man.

OR

Keewayden Building, Winnipeg, Man.

**BEAVER
LUMBER
CO. LTD.**

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

GENUINE GREGG EVENERS

SIMPLEST AND STRONGEST MADE



Made in Two, Three, Four and Five Horses abreast for Wagons, Manure Spreaders, Gang, Sulky and Disc Plows. Also Five and Six Horse tandem, for Gang and Sulky Plows. These are much stronger than similar eveners of different make now on the market, as they are made of one-quarter-inch heavier wood stock. Look for the name "Genuine Gregg" on every Evenner. ASK YOUR DEALER. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "A"

GREGG MFG. CO. LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

AUSTRALIA'S TRANSCONTINENTAL

The first sod of the Australian transcontinental railway was turned by the Commonwealth premier, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, on February 12. The road, which is being constructed by the Commonwealth government, runs from Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, to Port Augusta, South Australia, a distance of 1,050 miles, and links up existing government owned systems. For the greater part of its length the route lies through desert wastes. At present all traffic between Western Australia and the other portions of the continent is carried by steamers plying across the Great Australian Bight.

FARM FOR RENT

SHARE OF CROP

2500 acres of first-class wheat land a few miles north of Brandon; 1150 acres ready for crop. First-class buildings and fencing in excellent shape. To be rented in whole or in part.

For particulars apply—

The Standard Trusts Company
346 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
PHONE MAIN 9397

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

C.P.R. EARNINGS

Montreal, March 28.—The gross earnings of the C.P.R. for February, 1913, were, \$9,747,685; working expenses, \$7,227,616; and net profits, \$2,520,069.

For the eight months ending February 28, 1913, the figures are as follows:—Gross earnings, \$93,953,484; working expenses, \$61,639,889; net profits, \$31,313,595.

In February, 1912, the net profits were \$2,383,866, and for the eight months ended February 29, 1912, the net profits were \$27,936,972.

The gain in net profits for February, 1913, was \$136,203 and for the eight months ended February 28, \$3,376,623.

C.P.R. EMBARGO

An order has been issued that for the present eastbound shipments over the C.P.R. will not be accepted. There are 1,500 cars of grain now standing loaded in the yards at Fort William, which the company cannot move owing to the bad storms and general congestion on the Sudbury division. There is practically no hope of navigation being open before April 20.

DEATH OF J. P. MORGAN

Rome, March 31.—J. Pierpont Morgan, the money king of America, died here today. The cause of death was nervous breakdown, hastened by a refusal to take nourishment for several days.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 24

Curbing the Banks

Some consideration has been given during a couple of days this week to the non-contentious clauses of the new Bank Act. Quite a number of amendments have been proposed and some of them accepted, but none of far reaching effect. The important stage in connection with the consideration of the bill will be reached next week, when the first of the expert evidence will be heard. The evidence to be adduced will naturally relate more particularly to the contentious clauses, all of which have been left over for consideration after the expression of opinion from the various interests affected have been received by the committee. The hearing of the evidence will probably take three weeks and then the members will have to decide on the shape in which they will present the measure to the House. There is likely to be a good deal of discussion over the amendment by Mr. Emmerson to make it possible for anyone who has been charged more than seven per cent. interest by a bank to collect the excess in any court of competent jurisdiction. Doubts are expressed as to the possibility of any clause being drafted which the banks will not be able to get around in some way or another, but that a provision to this effect will be inserted in the bill for whatever it may be worth in a legal sense is almost certain.

Free Traders

This afternoon the House witnessed the unusual spectacle of members on both sides rising in their places and demanding that the twenty-seven per cent. duty now being collected on traction ditchers be entirely removed. The high protectionists apologetically said that as the machines are not made in Canada they could support the proposal without departing from the principle that Canadian industries are entitled to "moderate" protection. One of them, Mr. Wilcox, of North Essex, in the course of the discussion declared that the removal of the duties on binder twine had put thirteen binder twine manufactories out of business. He was immediately challenged to state whether he would support a proposal to impose a duty on twine. Mr. Wilcox escaped from the dilemma in which he was placed by the query by saying that when such a proposal was made he would "give it his serious consideration." The suggestion to place these ditchers, which cost \$2,000, on the free list came from Archie McCoig, Liberal member for West Kent. The machines are being largely used in Western Ontario for the reclamation of rich swamp lands which are being drained off and turned into farms. This is a development of the past two or three years, hence the demand for a tariff change which would reduce the cost of the machines by \$500. The only Western speaker was J. G. Turfiff, who said that while the machines

are not used by the farmers of the West for purposes of drainage, they are being used in connection with the development of waterworks. Hon. T. W. White said that there would be no announcement in regard to the tariff before the budget is brought down. He rather intimated, however, that as the loss of revenue arising out of the placing of these machines on the free list would be slight the demand for the removal of the duty might be acceded to.

The Naval Squabble

The speech of Winston Churchill, the first Lord of the Admiralty, in presenting his naval budget gives some satisfaction to both sides of the naval controversy, but to all appearance the anti-contributionists are feeling better about it than those who are supporting the proposal to send \$35,000,000 out of the country in these times of tight money. The announcement that the Canadian ships will not be placed in the first battle line in the North Sea, but will become a part of a spectacular Imperial squadron, is something of a blow to the ardent Imperialists who think that Germany will some day descend upon Great Britain with the same deadly swiftness that marked Japan's attack upon Russia and that the Canadian ships should be in the middle of the fray. Under the arrangement as proposed by Mr. Churchill the Imperial squadron might be ploughing the calm waters of the Pacific or some other distant ocean when the blow is struck. The Imperial squadron proposal, it is pointed out, means continuous contributions if the squadron is to be kept in commission by the Dominions and be a permanent unit of the sea-fighting force of the Empire. It is noticeable that since the two weeks' fight, which resulted in absolutely nothing in the way of progress, and the Churchill speech there is little disposition amongst the ministerial supporters to talk navy. One of them frankly admitted to-night that the question had become "a nightmare" to him. The opposition has practically promised to give the government two months' supply in the course of the next few days, and the members are now speculating as to whether or not the naval bill will then be brought forward again or some other business, such as the West Indian trade agreement, taken up. No one seems to have any definite idea as to when consideration of the bill will be resumed. All that does appear to be definite is that the opposition will continue to fight the bill and that if the measure is to go through the government will be under the necessity of introducing a real closure measure. It is not at all likely that any further efforts will be made to utilize the makeshift form of closure which led to the riotous scenes which marked the close of the two weeks of continuous sittings.

Cyclone and Flood Disasters in States

Two great disasters, the first by storm and the second by flood, visited the southern and central states last week, each leaving behind it hundreds of dead and damage to property aggregating many millions of dollars.

The first disaster occurred on Easter Sunday, when a terrific cyclone swept eastward from the Colorado border to the eastern boundary of Ohio. A score of cities in Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and Indiana were in the path of the storm, but the greatest destruction was done in Omaha, Nebraska, a large portion of the city being wrecked, 160 persons being killed and 330 seriously injured. Terre Haute, Indiana, reports 18 dead and 250 injured; Yutan, Nebraska, 16 dead and 20 injured; and Council Bluffs, Iowa, 12 dead and 13 injured. Heartrending scenes are described by survivors. At Omaha whole city blocks were wrecked by the wind, while in other parts of the city some houses were completely wiped out while those beside them were untouched. After the cyclone had passed fires broke out in the ruined buildings, but a second blast half an hour later was followed by a terrific downpour of rain which helped to extinguish the flames.

The second and more serious catastrophe occurred on Tuesday, March 25, and the following days when Dayton and other Ohio cities were overwhelmed by the flooding of rivers and the bursting of reservoirs. On Tuesday night the

principal streets of Dayton were filled by a swirling torrent from six to thirty feet deep. Many houses were swept away and their occupants drowned, while thousands were held prisoners in the upper stories of larger buildings. So turbulent were the waters that rescuers in boats were unable to reach many parts of the city, and a large number of boats engaged in rescue work were capsized and their occupants drowned.

Exaggerated Reports

It was impossible during the first few days to accurately estimate the number of dead, and at one time it was reported that over 8,000 lives had been wiped out, but later it was found that this report was exaggerated and on Monday, March 31, a report from the State House at Columbus, Ohio, placed the known dead at 530, of whom 150 were lost at Dayton, 91 at Hamilton, 100 at Columbus, 14 at Delaware, 15 at Chillicothe, 15 at Miamisburg, 15 at Tiffin, 14 at Fremont, 12 at Harrison and 13 at Piqua, the remainder having been drowned at a dozen different points. The loss to property is estimated at over \$500,000,000. Half a million people lived in the affected district and all suffered hardship, many losing their homes and all their belongings, while thousands were without food and shelter for days.

A large number of relief funds have been opened, both in the States and Canada, and are meeting with a very generous response.

The Largest and The Smallest Shareholder

Mr. J. S. Hopkins, of Carnduff, a prosperous Saskatchewan farmer, who is retiring from farming in the West and is going to reside in England, has just subscribed for 160 shares in The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited for himself and family. Mr. Hopkins says that it is the duty of every farmer to invest his money in an institution that is trying to solve the farmers' problems.

Two other farmers came into the office lately to borrow money, **The** thinking the Company had surplus funds. They did **Smallest** not have a share in the Company; they did not ship their grain to it; they did not belong to the Association; they did not read The Guide,--but they thought they might draw a little milk from the cow without feeding her. **Their share** was in the benefits of better conditions.

"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

***For particulars as to the benefits of this great organization
mail the annexed Coupon***

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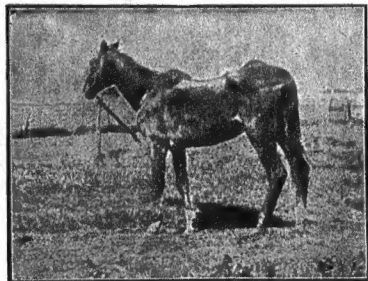
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**The Grain Growers' Grain
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WHAT RELATION HAVE THESE TWO HORSES TO A GASOLINE ENGINE?



A

**Skeleton Frame
or
Shell Base Engine**

These two types of horses represent the stationary gasoline engines offered to the farmer today. You know which one of these horses you would buy, not only from general appearance, but from the knowledge you have of horses. You know the points necessary to make a good horse. You can tell the difference in these horses easily. Can you tell it in an engine? You can if you take into consideration the following details:



B

Horse A. A Represents What is Known as the Skeleton Frame, or Shell Base Engine.

You can tell this by simply getting a top view of the engine or looking down between the fly wheels. You can see right through to the ground that the engine is resting on. You will

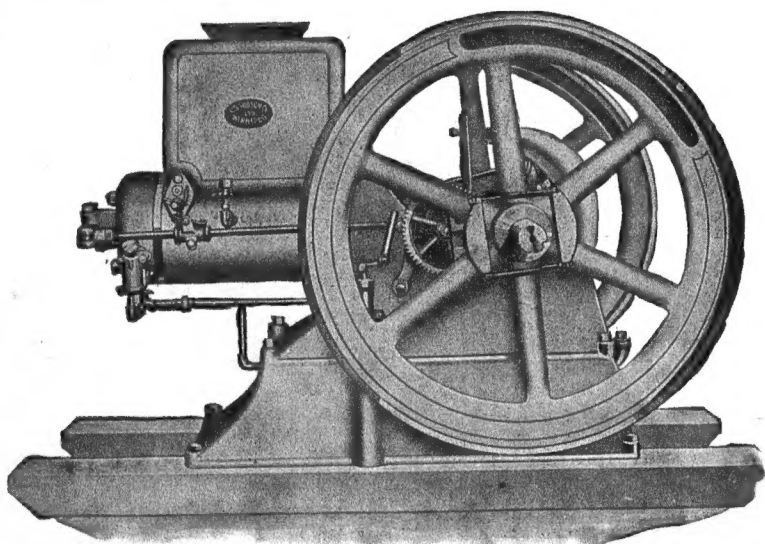
note that the crank shaft has only two skeleton side walls to rest on, the solid base that is necessary to balance the engine being done away with and, like the horse it represents, it wobbles and moves all around when you work it under a load. You will notice that an engine of this type contains the gasoline in a tin tank attached to the front (some manufacturers who use these tanks do not illustrate them, which goes to prove they must belong to the time when engines were in the experimental stage). It costs as much to feed one of these horses as it does the other, and it is the same with every engine that uses suction feed. There is nothing positive in its action, and it belongs to the fuel waste class the same as Horse A belongs to the feed waste class.

What Kind of Engine Does B Represent? B represents what you call a perfectly balanced engine, one that the manufacturer believes in making up to standard. You cannot breed a good horse in a haphazard way. Neither can you build a good engine without attention to details. If you examine an engine of B class, you will find the cylinder and bases are not cast in one solid piece. You will find that the base is solid between the side walls and the weight is so distributed that the impulse of the piston is offset and the engine works perfectly steady under any load. You will also find that the gasoline is contained in the base, where it is safe and where it ought to be, and the fuel is pumped up with positive action and no waste. Every detail is carefully attended to, so you are buying a thoroughly modern engine, the product of a progressive age.

You will find both these classes of engines sold all over the West, through dealers and by mail. You would not own a horse like A, yet you might buy an engine of the A type and not know the difference, so the only way to do before purchasing your engine is to use a little horse sense and get the points or details, as well as the general appearance. Buy an engine you would be proud to show your neighbors, not one you would need to cover with a blanket like A. You cannot go wrong in buying an engine of type B. We are not the only firm selling an engine of this class in Western Canada. There are some other firms who can give you an engine of this high grade type, but we are the only company selling direct to the farmer who can sell you an engine of type B and our method enables us to sell you the right engine at the right price—at prices that mean a great saving to you on a high grade engine.

Get all the catalogs of all the manufacturers advertising engines. Pick out the good points with the same judgment you would use in choosing a horse. If you have not one of our catalogs, nor your name on our mailing list, simply use this coupon now; send us your name and address and we will mail you our new engine and farm supply catalog, which will be ready about April 1st. This will put the situation before you in a clear, concise manner and show you something to your decided advantage in the way of helping you solve your labor problems and give you right goods at a right price.

"THE RIGHT ENGINE AT THE RIGHT PRICE"



C. S. Judson Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

This engine is sold you on the condition of thirty days' free trial at your own work, to test to your entire satisfaction before we ask you to pay for it.

No matter what size engine you have or contemplate buying, you should own our "Handy Boy," 1½ h. p.

Every farmer needs an engine of this size to turn the crank for him, whether on a fanning mill, cream separator, washing machine or to pump water for you, and at our price of \$42.50 it is a splendid investment. If you want an engine to do your own grain grinding, feed cutting, or sawing the wood, our 7 h. p., at \$197.50, is the engine you need. This engine is used and endorsed by some of the most progressive farmers in Western Canada.

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